

HOME NEWS

Clegg commission admits £130m mistake in its report on teachers' and lecturers' pay

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The early demise of the Clegg Commission on Pay Comparability appeared even more likely yesterday after the commission had admitted making a £130m error in its report on teachers' pay.

In a letter to the Prime Minister Professor Hugh Clegg, chairman of the commission, said that a mistake in the commission's report had caused a £130m error in its report on teachers' pay.

The commission had recommended a 4 per cent increase for teachers and a 5 per cent increase for lecturers. The average increase should have been 14.5 per cent, not 18.2 per cent.

The cost of the corrected recommendation in a full year would be about £10m above last year's rate, instead of the £140m mentioned in the report.

Professor Clegg said that the commission greatly regretted that an error of that kind had been made. It occurred in information presented to the

commission, and they accepted full responsibility for the commission's error.

Local authorities are considering the implications of the error. They will seek legal advice on whether they can break the agreement on Clegg already reached with the 470,000 teachers in England and Wales. Negotiations are still continuing on the Clegg award for 70,000 teachers in Scotland, and for 80,000 college lecturers.

Mr John Horrell, leader of the employers' side on the Burroughs Committee, which sets teachers' pay, said that they did not yet know what action they would take. The situation was complex and there appeared to be no firm ground.

If the employers decide that negotiations on the Clegg award as originally recommended are too far advanced, they may seek to cut their losses by reducing their offer on the teachers' and lecturers' 1980 pay claims. But then they will find it difficult to base their arguments on an inability to pay.

The 1980 pay claim for teachers in England and Wales has gone to arbitration, the

unions having rejected 13 per cent. But the arbitration panel would be expected to take into account the Clegg commission's error.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers (NUT), said that if the figures in the Clegg report had been 4 per cent less, there would have been no agreement. "We would have thrown Clegg out of the window," he said. "There can be no going back now on what has been decided by the Burroughs Committee."

A special conference of the NUT meets in Scarborough today to ratify the Clegg award.

Many people were saying yesterday that a mistake by the Clegg commission of that size must further undermine the commission's position. There have been persistent rumours that the Government is thinking of winding up the commission by the end of the year.

Mr Margaret Thatcher told the Commons last month that the Government was looking at the future of the commission. Two of the six commissioners resigned last month and have not been replaced. Professor Clegg has announced that he plans to retire by the end of September.

Reprieve for power station in union fight

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) yesterday lifted the closure deadline hanging over the Isle of Grain power station site as a bitter inter-union conflict intensified over the use of newly trained employees to carry out lagging work.

The board said yesterday that 19 new employees had either started or were being trained to start on insulation work left untouched for six months because of a bonus payments dispute involving larger members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU).

The union wrote to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, yesterday demanding that he intervene to prevent the use of "blackleg" labour, although the move has the full backing of key craft unions at the site.

The TUC's finance and general purposes committee is expected to consider on Monday whether signs of becoming one of the most savage disputes between affiliated unions for several years.

The CEGB had announced earlier that 1,400 workers on the site would lose their jobs by June 5 because of the dispute. The other 600 employees at the site have already left in the first phase of a planned cancellation of the £550m construction project.

But yesterday the board confirmed that because of success so far in resuming the lagging of boilers, pipes and turbines at the site it had instructed contractors to plan for continued work beyond June 5.

It said that eight employees of Babcock and Wilcox had undergone training and had started work at the beginning of the week. A further 11 GEC employees started training on the Grain site yesterday, after their course at a Bexhill industrial training centre was interrupted by pickets.

Mr John Baldwin, general secretary of the construction union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, yesterday accused the GMWU of "intimidatory tactics" and added: "If that is the new style of twentieth-century trade unionism, then I want no part of it."

He made clear that he would be enlisting the support of members of the TUC General Council.

The GMWU yesterday put in a suspension move to call out laggings in heavy construction sites throughout Britain and mount a mass picket at Grain until the TUC had a chance to intervene.



Apple blossom time: Mr Robin Wickham in his orchard at Gatehouse Farm, Breckley, which will be one of many open to the public for the first time this weekend.

£54m plan for jobs in Corby

From Our Correspondent Corby

A £54m strategy was announced yesterday for the struggling steel town of Corby in Northamptonshire. The plan has been drawn up by the town's Joint Industrial Development Committee, to reduce the high unemployment in the town.

With the end of steelmaking in Corby, the unemployment rate will rise to 20 per cent, three times the national average. The plan incorporates a package of proposals designed to lay the foundations of the local economy and to provide jobs to the mid-1990s.

More than £35m will be spent on building factories and industrial sites covering a total of 600 acres. Nearly £20m will go towards re-establishing passenger rail facilities and new roads.

Councillor Kelvin Glendon, leader of the Labour-controlled district council, said: "This is the most important document ever produced in Corby."

'Monetarist threat to basic industries'

From Tim Jones Swansea

Britain's basic industries of coal and steel are being put at risk merely to satisfy the "monetarist" policies of the Government, Mr Alec Jones, shadow Secretary of State for Wales, told delegates to the Labour Party of Wales's annual conference yesterday.

Even Britain's European competitors were staggered at the speed with which it was planned to run down the steel industry, he said. "Discussions are taking place with a view to closing pits in South Wales to enable the steel corporation to import foreign coal, which at the moment is cheaper."

He condemned the decision to reduce or halt regional incentives for would-be industrialists in Wales and said factory development in the principality would come to a standstill. The £40m allocated to find alternative employment for Port Talbot and Llanwern was a drop in the ocean.

Whether the optimistic figure of 30,000 redundancies related to steel closures, as forecast by

the Wales Confederation of British Industry, was used, or the TUC figure of 50,000, the prospects were gloomy.

Mr Saele Biddiscombe, the party's chairman, said that the Government was destroying the steel industry by using high interest rates and cuts in public spending on goods and services to create a slump.

Mr Biddiscombe, an area organiser for the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said that the terms of the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as the corporation's chairman proved that the Tories were "living in a world of fantasy."

Mr David Hughes, the Labour Party's national agent, said that people who had helped to vote in the Government were beginning to realize their mistake. But Labour could not be complacent and expect Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her policies to win the next election for it.

"The day of action showed that in some areas those who should be supporting us remain unclear on the challenges facing the country."

Powell attack on move to reform Lords

By George Clerk Political Correspondent

Mr Enoch Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, who played an important role with Mr Michael Foot, now deputy leader of the Labour Party, in bringing about the defeat of a Lords reform measure 10 years ago, last night gave his verdict on the moves to rescind the reform movement.

Speaking in Leicester, he said there was apparently a desire to make it a political issue again, although the governing action was perfectly known.

"It is extremely simple," he said. "If a reformed second Chamber is established on a valid, representative basis, it will challenge the House of Commons on equal terms, and Parliament and responsible government will become unwieldy."

"On the other hand, if a second Chamber is established on an invalid unrepresentative

basis, it will be the object of ridicule and contempt, and afford even less counterpoise to the elected Chamber than the extremely limited, but traditionally founded powers of the existing House of Lords."

The axiom could be stated in an even simpler form, Mr Powell said. There can be no elective, second Chamber in the legislature of a unitary state. Wherever elective second Chambers exist they exist in federal states, where one Chamber represents the component parts as such, and the other represents the whole population, as such.

"The classic case is the United States. The proposition is axiomatic, because it is self-evident that there cannot be two alternative, equally valid representations of the same electorate."

Mr Powell said the House of Lords was a political convenience for all governments, which would be lost if it could be reformed or if it were to be abolished.

Change for school is barred

By Our Education Correspondent

Essex County Council proposals to change a school was due to go before a September into a bilateral school have been rejected by Mr Mark C Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The Gilberd School, which is a selective school for 800 pupils, is to turn the school into a prebendary in September approved by the former government.

But last autumn the Conservative-controlled council, against the wishes of education committee, plans to change Gilberd School into a bilateral school for 1,350 pupils. A bilateral school is in a grammar and secondary combined on one site and one administration. The school has their lessons separately. Essex propose the Gilberd school should be 600 selected and 180 non-selected pupils each year.

Mr Carlisle said in a letter to the council today, that he had decided to approve the authority's proposals because he was satisfied that the school was educationally satisfactory or that they accorded with the wishes of local people.

Mr Carlisle's decision that the school must now revert to the earlier plan change the school into a prebendary unless the authority applies to the Secretary of State to revoke the approval for that scheme and he is not clear what will decide to do, in view of the conflict of opinions last autumn: education committee and county council. The education committee is to consider matter when it meets on 2.

Workers 'reject key point in TUC policy'

By Our Political Correspondent

The failure of the Trades Union Congress's day of action on Wednesday had shown the almost total rejection by trade unionists of political strikes, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the Commons, said in Oxford last night.

It also showed, he thought, that most unionists disagreed with a vital aspect of the TUC's attack on the Government.

"Far from viewing the Employment Bill as an attack on the rights of trade unionists, they saw it as enlarging those rights," Mr St John-Stevens told the university Conservative association.

"One of the most important reforms in that Bill is the provision to make public funds available to make public secret ballots in trade unions."

"The subject and humiliating

route of the extreme left on the executive of the Civil and Public Services Association is a timely vindication of that provision."

It was, Mr St John-Stevens said, the first time that the CPSA had elected its leadership by secret ballot of the membership at branch level. The result was that the left, which previously had 20 seats out of 25, was left with only two.

"Why was that?" he asked. "It was because they had lost the advantage of branch block voting in which dedicated activists who attend meetings and stay to the bitter end can, more or less, dictate the outcome."

"It is perhaps not without significance that the CPSA's new election system is some way akin to the miners' secret ballot, which has tended to make the coal industry less strike-prone than it might otherwise have been."

When the Employment Bill became law the great mass of trade union members would be awakened to their new rights. They would be ceaselessly demanding secret ballots on issues such as strikes or elections to union office.

Only if this is done will the failure of the day of action and the passage of the Employment Bill mark a watershed in Britain's industrial relations," Mr St John-Stevens said.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in his constituency of Sudbury and Woodbridge last night that he was "just a man for the day of action" and that the union speakers at the day of action rallies to say that they were being cold-shouldered by the Government.

"Since the election I myself have had no fewer than 35 requests from representatives of the unions, the vast majority of them affiliated to the TUC," he said.

"It is a fact that on no occasion on which the TUC has asked me to support any of its proposals, I have refused," he said. "It is true that we fail to pay attention to their advice."

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for Knutsford, speaking in his constituency last night, said the tens of thousands who voted with their feet on Wednesday by walking, cycling or hitchhiking to work indicated in the clearest way their contempt for the politically motivated tantrums of those who pretended to speak on their behalf.

Many column-inches have been devoted in the last few days to telling us of the awful plight of the TUC: how it feels unloved, unwanted, uncertain," Mr Bruce-Gardyne said. "It is a fact that has baffled many other over-mighty subjects down the ages, the medieval barons, the nineteenth-century mill-owners."

Lord Hailsham 'to stay on'

By Our Political Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has "absolutely no intention" of resigning, it was made clear by officials in his department yesterday.

Speculation was stimulated when, at a meeting of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers on Thursday, he made a jocular remark about it being likely that it was the last time he would address the House.

When inquirers yesterday sought the reason for the remark, it was explained that Lord Hailsham was 72 "and he is always threatening to die."

Interviewed after the 1922 Committee meeting, however,

he was ebullient and brimming over with plans for reviving "the battle of ideas."

"He said he had told the younger party members not to be forced on to the defensive by temporary setbacks. 'We must explain our policies not by reference to ideological concepts, but by reference to practical necessities', he told them."

He asked them to settle a method of reform for the House of Lords. The choice was between an elected second chamber with constituencies different from those of the Commons, and a chamber with a different voting method; otherwise the reformed chamber would merely be a mirror image of the Commons.

Asian witnesses differ about Peach incident

By Nicholas Timmins

Two Asian witnesses, a brother and sister, gave differing versions yesterday of how Mr Blair Peach was allegedly struck on the head by a policeman during the demonstration against the National Front at Southall, London, in April last year.

Mr Raminder Singh Atwal, aged 25, a factory worker, of Orchard Avenue, said he saw Mr Peach standing in Beechcroft Avenue. Two policemen, one with a shield, approached as the crowd ran past Mr Peach, he said at the Hammermith inquest on Mr Peach, a New Zealand-born school teacher, who was fatally injured during the demonstration.

Mr Peach stumbled forward, he said. He thought he was pushed by the policeman with the shield. "He was about to fall down and the other policeman came with a truncheon and he hit him on the head," he added.

His attention was attracted as another man he knew was also hit. He saw Mr Peach sitting against the wall in Orchard Avenue. Two or three police officers went across to him and said: "Come on, move."

Mr Atwal continued: "I was surprised to see the behaviour. This man was badly injured. I was thinking they might help him. I thought if I went into the road I might be arrested. They ordered him to move but he was unable to move."

He thought Blair Peach looked frightened of being hit, again. He put his hand up to his head to shield it.

Mr Peach was going across Orchard Avenue and was about to collapse. Mr Atwal said he helped him into the front garden of his house.

"He was trembling all the time. I asked him if he was all right and he did not say a word. Someone gave Mr Peach a glass of water but he dropped it. His eyes were

rolled up and his tongue was stuck to the roof of his mouth. He was sitting worse. He helped Mr Peach into the house and an ambulance was called and an ambulance was called and an ambulance was called."

Mr Atwal's sister, Mrs Davinda Sanghera, aged 22, who now lives in Ilford, London, said she was also in the garden of the house, but gave a different version of events.

She said she saw Mr Peach sitting by the wall in Orchard Avenue and saw a policeman standing there. "I saw him hit the man on his head with a truncheon," she added.

Both Mr Atwal and Mrs Sanghera said they saw Mr Peach hit only once. Mrs Sanghera said Mr Peach walked across Orchard Avenue unaided and fell into the garden. She said that her brother was not present at the time.

She added that her brother did not arrive home until after Mr Peach was taken away in the ambulance. The police vans came along Orchard

Avenue and not down Beechcroft Avenue to the junction of the two roads.

Later, Mr Stephen Sedley, for the Peach family, read out a section of the police report had made to the police three days after the event. In it she had, in fact, said that her brother was in the garden at the time of the events she described. In the statement she also said that the police went down Beechcroft Avenue.

She agreed that her recollection of many of the things on that day was now confused.

Both Mr Atwal and Mrs Sanghera were asked by Mr Hugh Carlisle, for the Police Federation, whether it could be that Mr Peach was not injured in the road at all, but received his injuries in the house. Both rejected the suggestion.

Both were also asked if they had really seen what they described. Both said they had.

A hearing continues on Monday.

Seamen's union rejects TGWU merger

The National Union of Seamen yesterday rejected amalgamation with the Transport and General Workers' Union at its biennial general meeting at Hull.

The motion was lost by 24 votes to 40. The Seamen's union has about 42,000 members. Several speakers suggested that amalgamation was inevitable because of falling membership. At the peak of British shipping activity and overseas trade the union had 140,000 members.

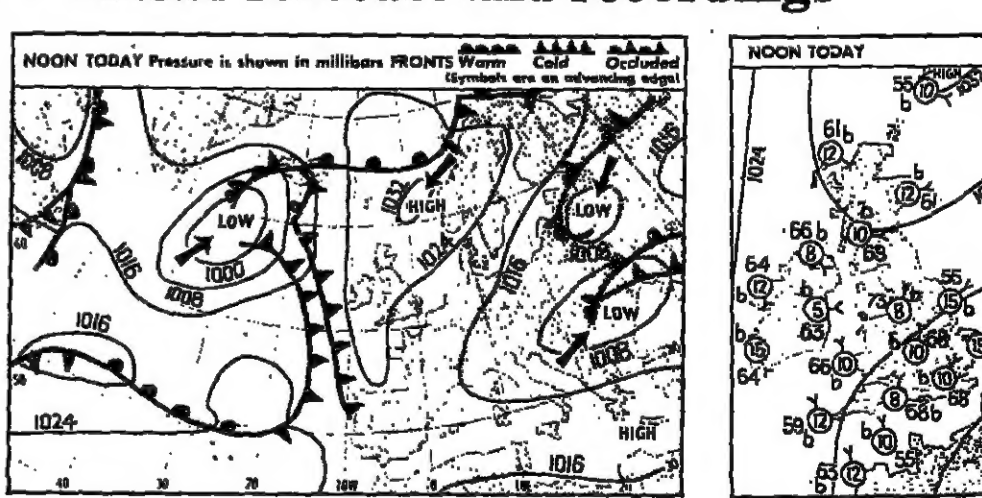
A demand for better payment for unsocial hours while at sea was agreed, but a motion for compulsory retirement at the age of 60 was withdrawn.

Booby-trap fear over IRA victim

The hooded body of Mr Anthony Shields, murdered last Sunday by the IRA, remained yesterday on the road outside his home town of Crossmaglen, Co Armagh. The Army feared the body might be booby-trapped.

Although the IRA has said it is safe to take the body for burial, the family said yesterday that despite four requests they had been prevented from doing that by army bomb experts on "medical and other grounds."

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises:	Sun sets:	Sun rises:	Sun sets:
5.5 am	8.49 pm	5.31 pm	8.51 pm
Moon rises:	Moon sets:	Moon rises:	Moon sets:
7.50 am	11.55 pm	8.46 am	12.43 am
First quarter: May 21.			
Lighting up: 9.21 pm to 4.34 am.			
High Water: London Bridge, 5.12 am, 7.46 am, 7.10 pm, 10.10 pm.			
Low Water: London Bridge, 1.15 am, 1.45 pm, 1.21 am, 1.51 pm, 1.55 pm, 2.21 am, 2.51 pm, 2.55 pm, 3.21 am, 3.51 pm, 3.55 pm, 4.21 am, 4.51 pm, 4.55 pm, 5.21 am, 5.51 pm, 5.55 pm, 6.21 am, 6.51 pm, 6.55 pm, 7.21 am, 7.51 pm, 7.55 pm, 8.21 am, 8.51 pm, 8.55 pm, 9.21 am, 9.51 pm, 9.55 pm, 10.21 am, 10.51 pm, 10.55 pm, 11.21 am, 11.51 pm, 11.55 pm, 12.21 am, 12.51 pm, 12.55 pm, 1.21 am, 1.51 pm, 1.55 pm, 2.21 am, 2.51 pm, 2.55 pm, 3.21 am, 3.51 pm, 3.55 pm, 4.21 am, 4.51 pm, 4.55 pm, 5.21 am, 5.51 pm, 5.55 pm, 6.21 am, 6.51 pm, 6.55 pm, 7.21 am, 7.51 pm, 7.55 pm, 8.21 am, 8.51 pm, 8.55 pm, 9.21 am, 9.51 pm, 9.55 pm, 10.21 am, 10.51 pm, 10.55 pm, 11.21 am, 11.51 pm, 11.55 pm, 12.21 am, 12.51 pm, 12.55 pm, 1.21 am, 1.51 pm, 1.55 pm, 2.21 am, 2.51 pm, 2.55 pm, 3.21 am, 3.51 pm, 3.55 pm, 4.21 am, 4.51 pm, 4.55 pm, 5.21 am, 5.51 pm, 5.55 pm, 6.21 am, 6.51 pm, 6.55 pm, 7.21 am, 7.51 pm, 7.55 pm, 8.21 am, 8.51 pm, 8.55 pm, 9.21 am, 9.51 pm, 9.55 pm, 10.21 am, 10.51 pm, 10.55 pm, 11.21 am, 11.51 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HOME NEWS

Increased detention of juveniles has failed, probation officers say

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Increased use of detention centres and hostels for juveniles had not worked, Mr Geoffrey Cartledge, chairman of the National Association of Probation Officers, said yesterday.

Joining the chorus of alarm about the dangers facing the prison system, he told the annual conference of the association that although there had been an almost direct shift from supervision to prison from supervising juveniles, there was a worse juvenile crime problem.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, had envisaged the abolition of prison for juveniles, but its use had nearly doubled between 1970 and 1978. "There alone is over 4,000 of the increased prison population."

Mr Cartledge said that one cause for failure of the Act was inadequate funding. At least one London court had been refused social inquiry reports through insufficient staff.

"There is no financial incentive whatever for local authorities to provide alternatives to prison."

The association's professional committee was recommending that the Probation Service

should take over its former role as the primary agency responsible for the provision of services for juvenile offenders.

Mr Cartledge said there was a strong case for the introduction of community service and hostels for those aged 16.

The association was dissatisfied with being party to a penal system which imprisoned on average and for longer terms, more people on a per capita basis than any other nation in the western world.

The association would strive for the abolition of the community alternatives to prison for the many thousands of offenders currently imprisoned who even the Government say could be safely dealt with non-custodially.

Not only was there a record prison population, but extra police recruiting because of pay increases would lead to more people appearing before the courts.

Mr Cartledge referred to the disenchanted of assistant chief probation officers with the association's ability to represent them adequately.

They set up a grade assembly which has been formalized as an alternative association.

Mr Cartledge said: "Your national executive committee has refused to recognize this other association."

Cheaper Atlantic fares planned by US airline

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

World Airways, a California-based line, will come from June the forty-third carrier to offer service across the North Atlantic, and hopes to survive in that overcrowded market by offering cheaper fares.

Its executives said in London yesterday that it will charge £230 for a first-class, single ticket between Gatwick airport, London, and Boston, Newark and Baltimore; that is £299 less than the corresponding fare on British Airways.

In the economy class, the single fare will be £135 at high season, £13 less than on Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain, and £112 in the low season, £16 less than Skytrain.

For an introductory period between June 1 and 18, World Airways will offer a single fare of £89, and a round-trip fare of £189 will be available until June 30 for passengers who book before June 18.

World Airways calls its first-class service "superior". Its DC 10 aircraft on the route will be fitted with 28 seats in

that class, and passengers will be offered special check-in facilities, menus, cocktails and wines.

The airline received permission to begin a daily scheduled service as part of the Bermuda II air services agreement between Britain and the United States which opens a number of new "gateway" cities to the airlines.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in London has yet to approve its fare structure.

Holiday spending: The CAA said yesterday that total spending by Britons on package holidays by air in 1980 is expected to reach £1,300m, this year, more than twice 1978's £574m.

The authority had authorized air travel organizers to offer more than £1 million air holidays in 1980. There has been an increase of nearly a million holidays a year for the past three years.

The biggest operator this year is Thomson Travel, with 56,000 seats, with Silver Wing Surfers. Arrangement second with 458,000.

Private beds 'cut NHS waiting lists'

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Private hospitals could help to cut the waiting lists in the National Health Service, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services said yesterday.

Opening St Edmunds Nursing Home, at Bury St Edmunds, a 30-bed hospital built by a community effort, Mr Jenkin said that the new hospital would mean that patients seeking treatment at, for instance, West Suffolk Hospital could be admitted sooner because some patients would go to the new hospital.

In Britain the private sector provides something like 35,000 beds in hospitals and private nursing homes. The NHS would find it extremely difficult to have to cope with that additional load if the private sector no longer existed.

In his view it was always wrong to try to divide the private sector from the NHS; that policy would have set up a kind of "medical apartheid".

Egg producers 'threatened' by EEC imports

Egg producers in Britain face a bleak future with rising competition from EEC imports and lower profits because of falling prices, the Egg Authority says in a report published yesterday.

One of the main reasons for concern is over-production by other EEC countries with "total disregard for the market."

The number of new chicks in the EEC in the last quarter of last year was 2 per cent more than in 1978, and the totals for last January and February showed an increase of 3 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in 1979.

The Egg Authority said the rising numbers indicated increased egg supplies this season and winter and into next year, with lower prices.

In February the United Kingdom was the only EEC country not to show an increase over its 1978 level.

New productions at the National

The company of the Market Theatre, Johannesburg, is to appear at the National Theatre's Cottesloe studio from July 10 in the British premiere of *Lessons from Alibi* by Athol Fugard, the South African playwright.

Another new production, *The Fleeting Man*, by Bernard Pomeroy, about a man who was a freak show called in Victorian London, is to open at the National's Lyttelton Theatre on July 15.



Hole in one twice: Mr Stuart Brown, a golf professional from Gloucester, who has almost certainly obtained a place in the record books by holing in one twice at the same hole on the same day.

Mr Brown, aged 32, was taking part in a short course championship at the Thurlstone Hotel course on Thursday when he holed in one at the 110-yard fifth hole. Two hours later he attempted the same shot to win a crate of champagne for a hole in one in the main competition.

Train dispute ends

Train services from Glasgow were setting back to normal yesterday after the settlement of a dispute arising from the TUC day of action on Wednesday.

The report points out that Halifax suffered relatively little damage during the Second World War but that "since 1945, the town has organized its own bid. Halifax is now full of waste land, empty and decaying old buildings and offensive new ones."

The committee, representing the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Ancient Monuments Society, the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society and the Civic

Trust, wants to help to restore civic pride in the town.

It argues that Halifax is still outstanding among Britain's industrial towns and that its preservation ought to be treated with as much seriousness as that of Chester or York.

While many fine buildings remain, the committee is dismayed by the number under threat of demolition, and is worried that the redevelopment that has taken place has provided little to enrich the lives of the people of Halifax.

The report points out that the character of the town depends not only on the great monuments but also on the countless small and humble buildings and on minor features, such as shopfronts, stone-paving and traditional granite steps, which were often thoughtlessly destroyed.

In a detailed survey of the

Scientologist wins plea against entry ban

By David Nicholson-Lord

A ruling against the Home Office by an immigration appeals adjudicator was yesterday greeted by the Church of Scientology as an important victory in its campaign to secure the lifting of the 12-year-old ban on foreign members of the church from entering Britain.

In what is thought to be the first such case successfully contested by the church, the adjudicator ruled against the refusal of a Warwick airport immigration officer last September to grant entry to Baroness Edith von Thun und Hohenstein, a German member of the church.

Baroness von Thun, aged 41, wished to attend a Sunday service at the church's headquarters in East Grinstead, Sussex.

Entry was refused on the ground, according to the immigration officer, that the primary reason for her visit was to "promote the interests of" the church in the United Kingdom.

In the adjudicator's judgment, announced yesterday, the officer is criticized for reading more into the visit than was warranted by the facts.

Pointing out that the church is not proscribed in the United Kingdom, the adjudicator commented: "The arguments (for refusal) seems to be that matters connected with scientology were of importance to the appellants' decision to undertake the visit."

He said: "Others think he is well: others think he is outmanoeuvred by the emergent Haughey faction that began to dominate the backbenches last year."

Mr Lynch's genial, earthy appeal conceals much cunning and guile. He succeeded, where almost nobody expected it, in easily easing the party away from a purist interpretation of the 1975 policy statement seeking a British declaration of withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

But he was in his final moments disastrously glibly after the Moonbatten ambush last year he concluded a secret security deal with the British Government, details of which the Daily could not obtain but which the Washington Press Club, in a gripping press conference, did.

Miss Sile de Valera, granddaughter of the party's founder, is said to be positively ecstatic about Mr Haughey, who was brushed

with some members dressed in eastern clothes, being interested in the house. "My first reaction was 'Were they going to buy it?'"

He said he had lived near Asians before for eight years. If Asians bought the Marshes' house, he considered his own house would be devalued. An estate agent confirmed that and said: "We should probably be able to sell only to immigrants."

He denied that he had tried to persuade the Marshes not to sell to Asians and said he had merely asked Mr Marsh if he was selling to them. At no time did he make any offer, incentive or threat to Mr Marsh. If Asians were buying the house he intended to sell up immediately.

Relating a doorstep conversation with the Marshes, Mr Lloyd said that Mrs Marsh told him she had reported him and Mrs Sabin to the commission "for making overtures to my husband."

An argument followed, in which Mrs Marsh said that even by being asked a question they were being "pressured". She said: "I was a racist and gave Africans, much but not out to join them."

Mr Marsh was getting rather embarrassed with his wife and said: "Sam, all I am interested in is getting the right price for the house."

He alleged that Mrs Marsh said: "What is it worth to you to help us with our mortgage? We will tell you only if we can't give you a mortgage." He replied: "I would not give you a mortgage because she had used the word white in her question."

Asked in cross-examination why he cared about the education, religion or culture of the Asians who might move next door, he replied: "Because for seven or eight years I have experienced what they were like. I did not want to go through that experience again."

Buildings decaying in town 'that organized its own blitz'

By Martin Huckerby

An attack on the local council in Halifax for its failure to make a positive commitment to conservation and the resulting destruction of many fine buildings is made in a report published yesterday by the joint committee of national amenity societies.

The report points out that Halifax suffered relatively little damage during the Second World War but that "since 1945, the town has organized its own bid. Halifax is now full of waste land, empty and decaying old buildings and offensive new ones."

The committee, representing the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Ancient Monuments Society, the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society and the Civic

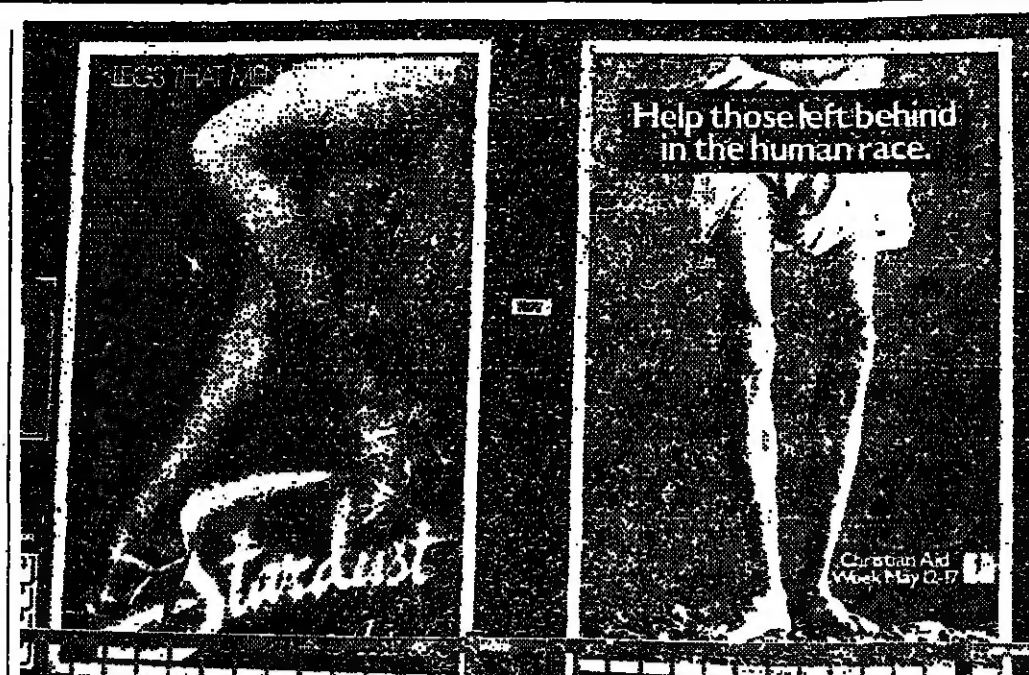
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A study in contrasts: adjoining posters on a billboard caught the eye of Mr Daniel Samuel, a reader of "The Times" and amateur photographer, this week in Fulham, London, where he lives.

Mr Jack Lynch bows out quietly

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Mr Jack Lynch, the most popular politician in the Republic of Ireland, is leaving politics. In typically unostentatious style, he announced quietly yesterday that having represented Cork for 32 years he would not be seeking re-election.

He gave up the premiership in December after a troublesome year. But despite his explanations the real reason for his resignation never properly emerged. Some say he is not well: others think he is outmanoeuvred by the emergent Haughey faction that began to dominate the backbenches last year.

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BMA calls for tobacco advertising ban

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association yesterday called for a total ban on tobacco advertising because of what it said was the tobacco industry's failure to abide by its voluntary agreement with the Government.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the BMA, condemned as irresponsible the plans of the Philip Morris tobacco company to promote its cigarettes in student unions, reported in *The Times* two weeks ago. The voluntary agreement states that no advertising should be aimed at young people.

In a letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, Dr Havard said that the association was encouraged to note its action in investigating that abuse of the code.

"As you know, we have firmly advocated that advertising of all tobacco products should be banned except at the point of sale, and we hope that this contravention of the code on advertising, confirming the lack of cooperation you have received from some companies in the tobacco industry, will give you opportunity to introduce such a ban."

"No longer can you rely on a voluntary plan when such irresponsible actions are taken."

New strike by teachers

Schools returned to normal in Northamptonshire yesterday after a three-day strike by 270 teachers, but from next Tuesday 35 schools will be affected by another three-day stoppage.

The dispute concerns the size of classes. Lessons for 10,000 children will be disrupted.

Judges and counsel asked to speed up long trials

By Marcel Berlus
Attorney General

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, has called for the cooperation of judges and barristers in a comprehensive plan to reduce delays in lengthy fraud and other complicated criminal cases.

Addressing the Central Criminal Court Journalists Association on Thursday, Sir Michael said that he had asked prosecutors in the Central Criminal Court to put in the dock only the real villains, and not to include criminals on the fringe. Each additional defendant probably adds two weeks to the hearing, he said.

"I think we are inclined to put too many defendants in the dock. The fringe men, witness by comparison with the real fraudsters, would seem to be quite small, are rarely sent to prison. Often they have no means and the state pays twice over, in prosecuting and defending."

Sir Michael said that barristers and judges should play their part in making trials shorter. Cross-examination should be precise and well prepared, with a purpose in mind, he said. "Counsel's speeches seem on occasion to be of such enormous length that I cannot believe that the jury can concentrate and absorb all the wisdom that is directed to them."

On judges, Sir Michael said that he doubted whether a summing up occupying seven or eight days really helped the jury to reach a verdict. Some judges seemed to allow counsel to put the same question time after time, or to permit a vague fishing expedition without inquiring where the cross-examination was leading.

The longer the trial, Sir Michael said, the greater the opportunity for something to go wrong, such as jurors becoming ill or being "nobbled". That might mean that after weeks of trial the case had to be started again at enormous public expense which had lasted seven months and cost an estimated £1,250,000, much of it public funds.

Sir Michael also urged that the criminal courts should sit for a full day, whenever possible. At the Central Criminal Court, for example, 10 minutes lost in each court amounted to a full court day sacrificed.

George Davis and five other Londoners who were jailed for a £30,000 armed raid on a north London bank in 1977 were all granted reductions in their sentences in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Davis, aged 38, of Belton Way, Baw, and the others were not given enough credit for their pleas of guilty by Mr Justice Thacker, Lord Justice Lawton said.

The judge, who sat with Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Balcombe, said the pleas were not powerful mitigation in the case, since they were caught at the scene by armed police who had been tipped off.

It was not untypical of robbers to try to hoodwink judges and juries with snivelling defences, he added. "These

men did not try to cause as much trouble as they could. The whole case was dealt with in under one day, and this factor should be taken into account."

The Court of Appeal had also ignored Mr Davis's previous robbery conviction and 17-year jail sentence, from which he was released after two years in 1976 by the Home Secretary after public outcry and campaign.

Mr Davis, who was jailed on July 24, 1978, had his 15-year sentence cut to 11 years.

Michael Samuel, aged 39, of Tiley Street, Bow; James Briggs, aged 45, of Laburnum Court, Bethnal Green; and Stephen Smith, aged 26, of City Road, Islington, all had 15-year sentences for robbery cut to 14 years.

Roof garden owner to pay £572 damages

Mr Peter Bond, who was sued in the High Court for damages over water seeping from his roof garden into the flat below, was ordered by Mr Justice Lawson on Thursday to pay £572 damages to Mr Nas Ameen, an accountant, who occupies the flat below.

The judge awarded Mr Ameen £1,432 compensation in all, but said the freehold owners of the building, in Beisze Park, London, should pay £860 of the award.

The owners, Gibson Earey & Company, took no part in the action.

Mr Bond, a former BEC news reader, will also have to meet his own legal expenses of defending Mr Ameen's action and pay part of Mr Ameen's costs, making the bill about £3,000.

Forces' best year for recruits since 1972

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Armed Forces recruited 50,652 people in 1979-80 which, apart from 1971-72, was the highest total since conscription ended 17 years ago. Relieved Ministry of Defence sources said yesterday that there were still some shortages, however, particularly in the Royal Navy and the Army.

Intakes for all services were higher than in 1978-79, except for Service women, where there was a 5 per cent fall because of a lower requirement by the RAF.

Male officer recruiting rose by 17 per cent. Servicemen and women officers by 19 per cent, and a large number of the entrants were those officially described as young Servicemen, below the age of 17.

Equally pleasing for the Forces was a 9 per cent drop in the outflow, as men and women previously unhappy over pay and conditions have been persuaded by last year's big salary increases to remain in the Forces.

As a result their total strength at the end of the recruiting year on March 31 was 320,698, or 5,700 higher than the figures 12 months before.

Recruiting for the Royal Navy went up by nearly a third to make it the best intake for four years. A decrease in the number of people applying for early discharge, however, will not have much effect until the end of 1980, and the Navy ended the recruiting year 700 down on last year's total.

A 44 per cent fall in the number of Royal Marines seeking voluntary release will likewise not have an effect until next year. But recruiting for Servicemen was the highest for 20 years.

In the Army recruiting of officers went up by 10 per cent and of Servicemen by 16 per cent, and 4,411 "young soldiers", aged between 17 and 17½, represented the best result for 14 years. Fewer officers and soldiers left early, as applied to do so, and the Army ended the year 2,900 better off with 159,046.

The most impressive return of all was a 44 per cent increase in the recruiting total for RAF officers to make it the best year since 1972-73.

Fishermen fight cheap imports

By Ronald Kershaw

Britain's inshore fishing fleets are to implement "a progressive schedule of non-cooperation with government departments in an effort to persuade the Government to announce tangible measures to curb imports of cheap fish."

Mr Nigel Atkins, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations, based at Grimsby, yesterday described the move as "a cry of desperation" to draw attention to the plight of British fishermen.

The federation maintains that low cost imports are disrupting marketing to a point at which many fishermen are facing bankruptcy. Mr Atkins said that the federation was only asking the Government to secure a return of community legislation which permitted the introduction of trade restrictions when imports threatened the livelihood of our fishermen.

Specifically it was asking that imports from third countries to the United Kingdom be limited to between 15 and 18 per cent. Most of the imports causing difficulties came from Canada, Norway and Iceland.

Alternatively, the industry could be assisted by a cash injection from the Government which would permit it to compete on similar terms as the heavily subsidized fishing industries of other countries.

A mild form of action started on Monday when federation members were asked by their executive to withdraw sales notes and cease to complete logbooks and not conform with catch reporting requirements while operating in EEC waters.

Cooperation will cease to be extended to United Kingdom boarding parties on all fishing matters, though the federation emphasizes that every courtesy will be extended to ensure the safety of inspectors at sea.

The executive has requested agents not to allow fisheries officers to measure or handle fish at United Kingdom ports.

Mr Atkins said that initially the measures were designed to cause the least inconvenience to the public and were of only embarrassment value against the Government.

Wolverhampton theatre is to reopen

The Grand Theatre at Wolverhampton, which closed precipitately last February when a firestorm running in went into hibernation, is to reopen, probably early next year.

Wolverhampton Borough Council, which owns the building, has given a commitment to bring the theatre back to the town, and has approved the spending of £55,500 on essential repairs.

The court ruled that Mr Smeth's reduced sentence should run concurrently with an 18-month sentence he received for burglary and not consecutively, as ordered at the London Crown Court on October 2, 1978.

Derek Felstead, aged 33, of Westcott House, Pyrlar, had a 12-year sentence cut to 11 years. Frederick Davis, aged 49, of Barton Close, Hemmatt, no relative of George Davis, who was jailed for 12 years, also had his sentence cut to 11 years.

The court also ruled in his case that the reduced sentence should run concurrently with a separate six-year sentence he received for a wages raid and not consecutively as ordered by the trial judge.

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WEST EUROPE

Schmidt call for fresh East-West dialogue

From John Earle
Rome, May 16

A plea for resumption of the East-West dialogue was made by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, at the end of Herr Schmidt's 24-hour visit to Italy today.

In a statement to journalists Herr Schmidt said two principles continued to be valid in the present grave international situation. These had to be a military balance in Europe, and the policy of East-West détente had to go on. It was also necessary to involve the Third World in the process of dialogue.

He emphasized that he and his Italian host were in full agreement on two points. Both wished the Salt 2 agreement to be ratified as soon as possible; and they also felt that while accepting the deployment of United States medium-range missiles in Europe in three or four years time, negotiations were required between East and West to reduce the whole medium-range weapons stockpile.

Herr Schmidt emphasized the identical interests of West Germany and Italy in détente. Neither wanted to be a big power; neither wanted nuclear weapons; neither had a power of veto; and both lived in the east-west divide in Europe.

The two leaders made statements, but did not answer questions. Herr Schmidt pleaded that he was short of time as he wanted to visit the Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia before leaving.

Signor Cossiga, besides echoing the need for East-West dialogue, said that the British financial contribution to the European Community was among subjects discussed.

Herr Schmidt brought Herr Hans Martinhofer and Count Otto Limburg-Solms, his Finance and Economics ministers, for parallel discussions on economic issues.

The plea for a dialogue was made against the backdrop of Herr Schmidt's impending visit to Moscow. At the same time he spoke in the knowledge that his country will boycott this summer's Olympic Games in Moscow; while the Italian Government is putting pressure on the Italian Olympic Committee also to decide on a boycott at a meeting on Monday.

Herr Schmidt's visit overlapped with that of General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the first Portuguese President to visit Italy.

At the end of his official visit, President Eanes was received in audience today by the Pope.

Bavaria politician sent to jail for espionage

Munich, May 16.—A Munich court today sentenced a member of the Bavarian Land Parliament to two and half years in jail for spying for East Germany and stripped him of all public office for three years.

Friedrich Greiner, aged 60, a Social Democrat, was accused of passing information to East German agents including Dr Markus Wolf, who is believed to head the East German intelligence network.

Dr Greiner pleaded not guilty to the charges in a three-month trial.

In 1978, Dr Greiner and his woman friend made a short trip to Stockholm. There he met a "Dr Werner", allegedly a member of the East German Aufbau publishing house, who established that Dr Werner was in fact Dr Wolf, the head of the East German Ministry for State Security.

The judge ruled that common sense should have told Dr Greiner that the man was East German spy. East Germans, he said, rarely maintained contact with West Germans over a period of years "without getting something out of it." —UPI.

French to spend £631m on aid to farmers if Britain blocks Community price rises

From Ian Murray
Paris, May 16

France is prepared to pay up to 6,000m francs (£631m) to its farmers out of its own Treasury if the EEC Agricultural Ministers fail to reach a unanimous agreement on a 5 per cent farm price rise during their meeting on May 28-29.

President Giscard d'Estaing gave a categorical promise to farmers during a television interview earlier this month that steps to maintain their purchasing power would be taken by June 1, whatever happened in the course of EEC meetings.

Faced by Britain's refusal to agree to the 5 per cent increase approved by all its eight partners at the Luxembourg summit, the French Government had to work out its own measures so that the promise to the farmers can be kept.

M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, headed a small inter-ministerial committee which earlier this week worked out the necessary measures to be approved by next week's Cabinet meeting. The three types of action being considered are also to be discussed with French farming organizations.

The most widespread measure envisaged is a compulsory procedure whereby farmers would be reimbursed their value-added tax payments to give them a *de facto* rise close to the 5 per cent increase the EEC Ministers have been negotiating.

The other main measure is market intervention to support the prices of some farm products. The frontier has already been closed to tomato imports under the Community safeguard clause for vegetables, and similar measures might be introduced to keep out other products which are threatening the domestic growers.

The third proposal is to give state aid to young farmers to help them to repay the loans contracted in recent years to develop their properties. This measure is similar to regional ones already in force—which are aimed at keeping young people on the land.

Although these measures are only an emergency plan to be brought in should the agricultural ministers fail to reach an agreement during their next meeting, the last two are the kind of action which farmers have been seeking from the Government whenever it is agreed by the Community.

Britain has certainly been the main butt of the many recent demonstrations by farmers all over France frustrated by the failure of the Community to agree on the price increase.

Nevertheless some angry farmers have been brandishing effigies not only of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, but also of President Giscard d'Estaing and M Barre, and the French Government is strongly criticized by farming organizations for failing to do enough to promote agriculture within the Community.

According to M François Guillaume, the president of the French Farmers' Federation, "agricultural prices, the budget contribution, the market problem are only elements of the crisis and are not the deep cause". For him "the real question is the political problem of the development of Europe and the role of agriculture in the Community".

Mr Barre said earlier this week that "France has become a relatively poor country". He warned his countrymen against believing that simply because they belonged to a Community they could find the answer to all their problems from membership.

"Before asking whether or not we have disappointments or advantages in Brussels, we ought to ask ourselves if we are capable of doing ourselves what is needed to make our agriculture dynamic and productive, and to assure the farmers an income which is not artificial but based on the productivity of the land."

The prosecution said Mr Dirk Menten possessed a family document containing a statement by Mr Pieter Menten to the effect that he had been present in Podgoritsy by chance at the time of the executions. The family had decided to keep the document secret unless Dirk was accused by Pieter. Mr Dirk Menten will appear in court on May 27.

At the start of the trial Pieter Menten, who will be 81 in 10 days' time, objected to his court-appointed lawyer, saying: "I am quite capable of defending myself". The judge decided that he could conduct his own defence but allowed his counsel to remain, and continued.

Ironically, the court in Rotterdam, the court which Pieter Menten came to the conclusion eight months ago that he was mentally too ill to stand trial. In February the Supreme Court ordered the Rotterdam court to resume proceedings on the basis of a legal definition of insanity too broadly.

The trial is expected to last until the end of June.

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Britain accused of £260,000 fraud on wife

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam, May 16

A court in Rotterdam today heard evidence from an Israeli journalist on the second day of the new trial of Mr Pieter Nicolas Menten, the Dutch millionaire and art collector, who is accused of wartime mass executions of Polish Jews.

The testimony came from Mr Chaviv Canaan, editor of *Haaretz*, whose articles first drew attention to Mr Menten's alleged war crimes. He told the court that shortly after the war inhabitants of the village of Podgoritsy told him that Mr Menten had been involved in July 1941 in the execution of about 30 people by an SS-Sonderkommando.

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Brother to give evidence against Mr Menten

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam, May 16

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OVERSEAS



Table talk between Mr Gromyko and Mr Muskie during lunch in Vienna yesterday.

Israeli raid leaves peace force helpless

From Robert Fisk
Tyre, May 16

With their second raid into Lebanon in a week, the Israelis have clearly decided to follow through their stated intention of harassing Palestinian guerrillas, albeit at a predictable cost in civilian casualties as well.

In a helicopter-borne attack near the town of Nabatieh last night and a bombardment of this broken port city, the Israelis and their Lebanese Christian allies killed seven Palestinian guerrillas and four civilians, leaving the United Nations peace force in southern Lebanon as impotent as ever.

For much of the night, shells from Israeli gunboats landed around Tyre while heavy artillery positioned inside the Christian militia enclave fired rounds at the main highway north of the city. Flares, fired from the sea and from mobile positions, lit up the sky. The local governor's office in Sidon reported three civilian dead, two of them women.

Just outside Nabatieh, Israeli troops landed by helicopter north of the Litani river and set up a road block. They left behind a box — apparently designed to look like a radio — which members of the pro-Syrian Saiga guerrilla movement took to their offices in Sidon for inspection. When they began to examine the "radio", it blew up, killing seven of them instantly.

The Palestinians have been trying for weeks to ambush an Israeli raiding party. Nightly, they patrol the Beirut-Tyre coastline in battered lorries, stopping civilian traffic and questioning drivers. They have not succeeded in killing one. Anger in Jerusalem: The Israeli raiding party, which was supposed to be a surprise attack, was reported to have been ambushed by the Lebanese Christian militia.

Any question that life by passing Israeli ambassador in Cairo had been unimpaired was ruled out last night when Dr Butros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, declared on television that it was "the duty of a statesman to listen to the radio".

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, today described President Sadat's turnaround as "incomprehensible". He asked Israel's ambassador to ask Sadat how anyone could imagine that because another postponement we should change our basic position?

Mr Begin disclosed that the Americans were already trying to bring about a renewal of the peace talks. But he said there had been no mention of the possibility of another Camp David style summit meeting.

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S African legislation to muzzle press 'savours of Nazi Germany'

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, May 16

People detained in South Africa under security laws may disappear totally from public view if drastic new legislation tabled in Parliament in Cape Town today is enacted.

The second Police Amendment Bill sets out measures to prevent newspapers from publishing the names of people who have been arrested or detained for questioning under the Terrorism Act.

Until now the first indication that many people, including relatives, have had of such arrests have been reports in newspapers, particularly those with a black readership.

Mr Ray Swart, a Progressive Federal Party MP and official opposition spokesman on police matters, said that in terms of the draft legislation a situation would arise in which people could simply disappear from society.

He said: "This savours of the totalitarian police measures of Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia where people can simply be erased from society".

Under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, suspects may be held incommunicado indefinitely. But so far newspapers have been at liberty to report their detention even though they have been unable to say where such people are being held or whether they are fit and well.

The Bill recommends fines of up to 15,000 rands (about £3,380) or eight years' imprisonment or both for contraventions of the proposed new measures.

The draft recommendations, which are almost certain to go through Parliament despite vociferous objections from the Opposition, stem, oddly enough, from the commission of inquiry into defence and security reporting by Mr Justice Martinus Steyn.

The judge found broadly that the newspaper coverage in South Africa of these sensitive subjects was generally fair. He even urged that the Official Secrets Act be relaxed to give the press more leeway.

ERSEAS

Cuts ban boat rivals trickle

David Cross
London, May 16

President Carter's latest move to halt the flow of boats bringing Cuban refugees to the United States has been met by a trickle of arrivals.

The Coast Guard in Miami said that since the announcement of the new policy, only a trickle of boats have been seen. Any ship's captain bringing refugees to Key West, or to other ports, had to be turned away.

However, thought some 1,000 boats in Miami had been turned away, more than 100 vessels so far have been seen and captains warned that they face fines and other penalties.

New arrivals have brought only 50,000 the total number of Cuban refugees who have entered the United States since the operation began nearly a year ago.

President Castro of Cuba, no signs of responding to President Carter's request that Cuban officials should limit the number of boats leaving Cuba so that they could be processed in the United States legally. A leading Cuban newspaper said that it would do nothing to the boats.

Up to 100 planes arrived yesterday, said Cuban officials who left them leave Mariel with- out. One of them said as forced to take 180 is on board for the trip.

teen Cuban refugees left to Costa Rica from on freedom flights tried



Cubans arriving off the coast of Florida.

to seize a Pan American World Airways jet liner yesterday in an attempt to be flown to the United States.

But two hours after the plane was seized, the Boeing 707 at San Jose's international airport, they walked off the aircraft peacefully because the authorities threatened to use Pan Am officials in New York said there were no crew or pas-

Quebec poll shows most will reject separatism

From Patrick Brogan
Montreal, May 16

The latest public opinion poll published today shows that Quebec will reject the proposed "sovereignty association" in Tuesday's referendum by 49 per cent to 37 per cent.

The battle now is for a majority among the French speaking population for the proposal.

René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, and his Parti Québécois will still claim victory if they win a majority of French votes, even if losing the referendum itself.

About 18 per cent of the population is non-French and is expected to vote by an overwhelming majority against the proposal to separate Quebec from the Canadian Federation.

Mr Claude Ryan, leader of the Quebec Liberals, believes that there is an excellent chance of winning a majority "no" to the proposal among the French. Clearly, the larger the victory for the "no" votes the longer it will be before Parti Québécois tries again.

If the party is defeated badly next Tuesday, Mr Lévesque may have to call new elections. He won power in 1976 and has said that he would not wish to continue as Premier if he lost the referendum.

However, today's poll suggests that the Parti Québécois would keep power if they were held today even though it would lose the referendum.

Mr Lévesque continues to campaign energetically. He attacked Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Federal Prime Minister, last week for his government's constitutional reform, arguing that Mr Trudeau had been in power for most of the past 12 years and had yet to produce a new constitution.

Mr Lévesque and other members of his party have reverted to the most basic political argument that to be French means voting "yes".

The poll, published in Devoir, shows that a majority of young French Quebecers, and a majority of men, support voting "yes" and that a majority of women and those over 45 support the "no" vote.

PARLIAMENT, May 16, 1980.

New Morris should boost BL sales

House of Commons

It was tangible evidence that the major investment plans were coming to fruition with the two new truck series introduced this year.

There had been progress on the implementation of the pay and working practices package. Unless Leyland could contain its costs, jobs would suffer. The majority of the work force, in the way it had responded to this package, was evidence that they accepted this fundamental truth.

BL was in no way out of its difficulties yet. Any setback could be fatal, but there was fresh spirit and determination among the management and workforce. That was why the Government approved the funding for 1980. It detected a new willingness to take BL seriously, to respect and not knock it. It was hoped for the sake of the country and company that all this faith was not misplaced.

Mr Leslie Hunkfield, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Education, Lab), said they wanted Leyland to survive and go from strength to strength, but it seemed the Government had decided the company was on its own. In a world where every other manufacturer enjoyed a considerable support from its government, the British Government was pursuing a completely different policy.

In Leyland they were talking about possibly the smallest and weakest of the world's major manufacturers. It was only a quarter of the size of the major European car manufacturing leaders and only one-twelfth of General Motors.

Leyland was a company desperately short of new models: it had seen a great number of dealer defections; it faced a possible market slump in 1981; it had no option but to market until at least 1983. It was a company much exposed to short-term shocks.

Whereas earlier corporate plans relied much on optimism, the present one drew its strength from realism. Part of that realism was to be found in the Leyland request for funds. The Secretary of State (Sir Keith Joseph) had made clear the plan looked for the Government to contribute over the years a significant sum. Mr Michael Edwards had asked for only £300m for 1980-81.

It was crucial that Leyland brought its investment in the new Metro facilities at Longbridge. These facilities offered a major hope for the future of the company and the workforce. The degree of automation would improve the quality of the product as well as the working conditions for employees. A new Morris would be forthcoming this summer to replace the Marina and give a vital boost to sales.

In 1980 it was crucial for Leyland to maintain its cash flow. Progress on the plan could be maintained in the face of significant changes in the working conditions for employees. A new Morris would be forthcoming this summer to replace the Marina and give a vital boost to sales.

There had been some encouraging events recently and the tenuous deal signed at the end of December was a good compromise. The future beyond the Metro launch because it provided another new car to fill a gap in Leyland's line.

It enabled Leyland to concentrate on the next major step with a new medium size car. This was an excellent example of the company's determination to improve the quality of the product as well as the working conditions for employees. A new Morris would be forthcoming this summer to replace the Marina and give a vital boost to sales.

There would have to be an improved attitude by management, too. One could not run such a company by continually putting the blame on middle and senior management on the line and imposing wage deals and working conditions on the unions. Trade union leaders should stop and think about the complaints they had made this far and think for a moment whether they were actually being wrong. Thousands of their members had decided that they did not wish to go down the path that the trade union

leadership had suggested was right but preferred to let management get on and manage.

The future of the car industry in this country was going to be inextricably caught up with foreign collaboration. The only way British Leyland could survive in its present shape as a small to medium size volume car producing firm was in cooperation with European, Japanese or North American firms.

Mr Jocelyn Cadbury (Birmingham, Northfield, C) said at Longbridge there was a new mood of realism. This must be turned into a mood of enthusiasm.

Quality must be improved at Leyland and it was optimistic enough to believe that this and other objectives could be achieved so he supported the injection of more public money.

Mr Terence Davis (Birmingham, Stockford, Lab) said the whole approach of Sir Michael Edwards and the BL board on productivity was wrong. There were two ways of improving productivity. The first, the method chosen by BL, was to keep the level of production the same and reduce the number of people employed by the company.

The second would be to keep the number of people the same and increase the production. That meant you had to sell more. That was the real BL problem. It was not a production but a sales problem.

It was not simply enough to pay out money for the investment programme only to find that when it bore fruit the market had disappeared. The Government had an obligation to protect taxpayers' money by trying to protect the market.

It was time it took whatever measures were open to it to reduce the import share of the British car market. It must not just talk about the problem, it must do something about it.

Mr Michael Marshall, Under-Secretary for Industry, (Arun, C) said the Government was looking for a step-by-step approach. There were problems in the marketing and the industrial relations spheres, but they were feeling that progress had been made in tackling them.

House adjourned, 1.57 pm.

Concession on trial period for new bus services

House of Lords

The Government was willing to abandon the proposed five-year maximum period for trial areas which would not be required for bus services, Lord Belbair, Under Secretary for the Environment said during the committee stage of the Transport Bill.

Under the Bill the trial areas for the experiments could have a maximum period of two years and a maximum of five before the order designating the trial area could be revoked.

On Clause 12 (Designation of Trial Areas), Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, moved an amendment to the provision enabling a minister to vary or revoke a designation order only on an application by the local authority concerned.

He said that it was irresponsible for the Government to say that once it had given an order for a trial area to be designated, that it would not be able to revoke it at the end of that period. That was not fair to the travelling public.

Lord Belbair said that the Bill made trial areas irrevocable for two years because if a trial was to be taken seriously by the operators, the public, and the local authorities, it should last for a significant period. Otherwise the opponents of the trial area would press from the first day to have it revoked, providing any evidence that the trial had failed.

If the trial areas were a success then they would be irrevocable for two years, but if they were not a success then so be it. There was merit in abandoning the five-year figure. That would appear to be a half-way house which would allow the trial areas, to which the Government was committed, to proceed.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The committee stage was adjourned.

The Concessionary Travel for Handicapped Persons (Scotland) Bill read the third time and passed.

House adjourned, 3.02 p.m.

ew Ugandan leaders in anzania for talks

Charles Harrison
Bl, May 16

A coup in Uganda has put in a new leadership undecided on many of its policies. There is no planning of the next when members of the Urv Commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front, led by Mr Paulo Nya, the Labour Minister, to oust President Yoweri Museveni and his Ugandan army have still to announce a new list of ministers.

Binaisa remained today at Entebbe, and was no indication of his plans. He sent two to Dar es Salaam earlier, week to ask President Nyerere to reverse situation in Uganda.

Nyerere feels unable to, although he has made no of his refusal to accept it. He is not willing to order the 10,000 Tanzanian

troops still in Uganda to move against the smaller, newly trained Uganda Army whose support ensured the success of the coup.

He considers that a team of Commonwealth observers should be set up to enable an election to be held in Uganda on the pattern of the recent Zimbabwe poll. Approaches had already been made to Commonwealth countries by President Binaisa for a team of this kind, and he claimed to have had encouraging responses from some countries.

Most Commonwealth countries, including Britain, are unwilling to become involved in an operation of this kind. But the new situation created by the coup could make them reconsider their position.

Uganda's National Consultative Council, the interim parliament of 122 members, has been summoned by the Military Commission to meet on Thursday. The commission wants it to approve the measures already taken, in effect, to endorse and legalize the coup.

Mr Edward Rugumayo, the chairman of the council, has been summoned by the Military Commission to meet on Thursday. The commission wants it to approve the measures already taken, in effect, to endorse and legalize the coup.

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No room for Rhodes or royalty

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, May 16

Government House in Salisbury no longer has room for royalty or Cecil John Rhodes. Their portraits were removed from the official residence of President Chibasa, and returned to the National Gallery whence they came many years ago.

The huge picture of Rhodes is perhaps the best known of the founder of Rhodesia. It hung in pride of place over the fireplace in the large reception room and was the first thing that caught the eye of the visitor. Beneath it for generations of governors, and latterly white Rhodesian presidents, swore into office countless ministers and senior officials.

Lord Soames, the last Governor of Southern Rhodesia, frequently entertained and held court beneath the baleful look of the empire builder during his four strenuous months in office.

Portraits of the Queen, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and one of George V and Queen Mary dominated the dining room.

Zimbabwe, now an independent republic, is a member of the Commonwealth but links with the colonial past are rapidly being severed.

Meanwhile, Mr Justice Field, a British-born former judge of the Rhodesian High Court who resigned because of UDI, has been appointed Chief Justice of Zimbabwe. He succeeds Mr Justice MacDonald who retired last month.

Belgian priest murdered in Guatemala

By Our Foreign Staff

A Belgian priest working in Guatemala has been murdered by gunmen thought to belong to a rightist organization, the World Council of Churches, announced in Geneva yesterday.

Father Victor Voorders was killed last Tuesday in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, a rural area on the coast.

He was an active associate of the Justice and Peace Committee, a human rights group set up by the Roman Catholic Church in Guatemala. Another priest, Father Miguel Conrady, in Cruz, who is also involved in the committee's activities, was arrested recently by unidentified men in Guatemala City.

Child saved from lion's jaws

Brisbane, May 16.—A lion clamped its jaws around the head of a six-year-old girl on the beach at Manly, New South Wales, but was accidentally pushed within reach by other children jostling to get a closer look at a circus near Mackay.

Circus workers prised open the lion's jaws with their hands and the girl was taken to hospital where doctors inserted at least 50 stitches to wounds in her head and face.—Reuter.

Law Report May 16 1980

A credit card—in spite of untrue words

Elliott v Director General of Fair Trading

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Justice Woolf

A card which stated on its face or back that it was a credit card, and which was used to obtain goods or services, was held to be a credit card, notwithstanding that the card contained no reference to the word "credit" and that the card was not used to obtain goods or services.

The Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by T. Elliott & Sons Ltd, stock retailers and drapers, from the decision of the Director General of Fair Trading, Mr Kenneth Marshall, that the card was a credit card.

The Divisional Court was divided 2-1. Lord Justice Woolf, who gave the majority judgment, said that the card was a credit card, notwithstanding that it contained no reference to the word "credit" and that it was not used to obtain goods or services.

Lord Lane, who gave the dissenting judgment, said that the card was not a credit card, because it did not contain the word "credit" and it was not used to obtain goods or services.

credit-tokens contrary to section 51(1).

Mr Michael J. Belfor for the appellants; Mr David Tudor Price for the Director General of Fair Trading.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant company devised an idea to increase sales to the public. It sent to selected members of the public an envelope which contained a credit card, a card which was used to obtain goods or services.

The card was a credit card, notwithstanding that it contained no reference to the word "credit" and that it was not used to obtain goods or services.

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Copyright questions for European Court

Polydor Ltd and Another v Harlequin Record Shops Ltd and Another

The question whether article 14(2) of the agreement on the European Community and Portugal was a restriction on the right of importation or a restriction on the right of exportation was referred to the European Court of Justice.

The European Court of Justice was asked to decide whether article 14(2) of the agreement was a restriction on the right of importation or a restriction on the right of exportation.

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the United Kingdom, and so, in spite of the cost of importing a substantially lower price.

Polydor and RSO brought an action for, among other things, infringement of copyright and damages against Harlequin and Simon. They claimed that Harlequin and Simon were infringing their copyright in the United Kingdom and from other countries by importing and selling records without their consent.

They gave a notice of motion seeking interlocutory injunction, by a cross-motion Harlequin and Simon sought a declaration that the European Court of Justice was a restriction on the right of importation or a restriction on the right of exportation.

Str Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor, granted the injunction and dismissed the cross-motion. Harlequin and Simon appealed.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN said that under section 15(2) of the Copyright Act, 1956, it would be an infringement of the copyright if Polydor and RSO imported records from other countries without their consent.

Both as a general principle and as a matter of construction it was clear that the word "importation" was a restriction on the right of importation or a restriction on the right of exportation.

Harlequin and Simon wished to go to the European Court and seek a declaration that the word "importation" was a restriction on the right of importation or a restriction on the right of exportation.

Polydor and RSO Records Inc. members of a group of companies, were owners in the United Kingdom of copyright in a record called "Spirits Having Flown by the Wind". The record was made in Portugal under licence and was not a "pirate" record. It was imported by Simon Records Ltd and sold by Harlequin Record Shops Ltd. The price of the record in Portugal was much lower than that of corresponding Polydor records manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Time limit bars rehearing

Regina Maidstone Justices, Ex parte Booth

The Divisional Court said that where a defendant has been found guilty in his absence, under section 15(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, the Justices may not accede to an application by the defendant for a rehearing if the application is made more than 28 days from the date of conviction, having regard to section 41(4) of the Criminal Justice Act, 1972, as amended by Schedule 12 to the Criminal Law Act, 1977.

The court made an order, on the application of the prosecutor, prohibiting Maidstone Justices from rehearing the evidence in a case in which seven months earlier they had found a defendant guilty in his absence of four motoring offences.

Section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1972, as amended, provides: "(1) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, a magistrates' court may, on the application of a defendant, order a rehearing of a case in which the defendant was found guilty in his absence, if the application is made within 28 days of the date of conviction."

MR JUSTICE WOOLF, sitting with Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Goff, said that the court was asked to decide whether the court was bound to grant a rehearing if the application was made more than 28 days from the date of conviction.

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Bank robber ks for ess coverage

to Paulo, May 16.—A man said he needed money because he had just lost his job. He went to the offices of Banco de Sao Paulo and said he needed to rob a bank. He said if the paper would be rested in covering the bold-

Brazilian leader arrives on Argentine visit

From Tony Emerson
Buenos Aires May 16

In a downpour which flooded the main access roads to Buenos Aires, President Joao Batista Figueiredo arrived yesterday on the first official visit by a Brazilian head of state to Argentina for 45 years.

This lengthy interval of time can be largely attributed to the long-standing animosity in both countries which accentuated points of conflict.

As recently as 1978 Brazil was contemptuously ignoring Argentine interests in the use of the upper Parana river for hydroelectric energy.

Eleven agreements are due to be signed by the two presidents, and nearly all of them reflect Brazil's preoccupation with its immediate economic problems.

Seoul calm after students call off demonstrations

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 16

President Choi Kyu Hah decided today to return to Seoul from his visit to the Middle East because of the violent student demonstrations in Seoul and the provinces.

The President abandoned plans to spend a day in Pusan, the second largest city in the capital tonight, an official spokesman announced.

But calm returned to the streets of Seoul today after student leaders from 26 universities in the capital announced their decision to call off the demonstrations for the time being.

Emerging from an all-night emergency meeting, the student leaders said they needed time to assess the effects of their protest action and to work out tactics for the next few days.

One student leader said the purpose of their demonstrations had been to make the public aware of their cause and the Government aware of their strength, and both had been achieved.

Troops were withdrawn from the centre of the capital, though according to unconfirmed reports, Army units were still stationed in two areas on the southern outskirts of the city.

Mr Shin Hyon Hwack, the prime minister, made an unscheduled appearance on television last night, appealing to the students to go back to their campuses.

The students are demanding an immediate end to martial law, a return to democracy and wider student powers.

More dollars flowing to Provisional IRA

Michael Learyman
New York, May 16

The amount of financial help going to the Provisional IRA from sympathisers in the United States almost doubled in six months up to the end of January. Figures given by the United States Department of Justice by the Northern Aid Committee (Noraid), show that \$140,000 (about £65,000) the period, compared with \$50 in the previous six months.

The aid is required by law to provide the figures twice a year. It says that the money is to help the families of persons held in Northern Ireland but the British and United States governments believe it goes towards the purchase of weapons for terrorists.

Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State in the Northern Ireland Office, commented on the increase at a meeting here yesterday organized by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He said it was a puzzling development because other evidence showed support for the terrorists had declined as a result of the murder of Lord Mountbatten last August.

He said that one reason for the increase could be what he saw as the continued misleading reporting about Northern Ireland in the American press. "We are very concerned at the presentation of Northern Ireland to people in the United States as one of a population being subjected against their will."

"So much American opinion is understandably rooted in the fact that 17 million American citizens are descended from the Irish. But this problem is a long way away from the original concept of 1916 and the famines of the nineteenth century and so on. What we are dealing with is a basically an urban terrorist problem."

Several court cases are in progress concerning Noraid and the supply of weapons to Northern Ireland. The Justice Department is bringing an action trying to get Noraid to state specifically that it is an agent for the Provisional IRA, which it has declined to do.

Meanwhile in two cases soon to come to trial in New York and North Carolina the Justice Department believes it can show links between America and guns used in terrorist incidents in Britain and Northern Ireland.

One result of the ambivalence here over British policy in Ireland is the continued refusal of the United States Government to grant the British request to sell American pistols to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Larry Mr Shaw said yesterday that his understanding was that the Administration had not yet reached any final conclusion on the request.

However, he said that a decision would have to be made within a few months. With Mr Tip O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, firmly opposed to the sale, and with a presidential election in the offing, it is thought unlikely that the request will be granted.

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modulatory resignation, except for the qu
waltz of the Scherzo.

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new ships, services and it appears to have cut demand.

But that does not make roads any emptier, either or across the Channel. So does one escape that per? problem?

One answer is to c comparatively little routes—perhaps fairly close home. I found a number just such routes last August a country where misadventure is always a possibility.

Starting from the west port of Ullapool, I made three-day self-guided and

three-day self-drive-and-tour through the Outer Islands of the B. N. North West, Benbecula South Uist and could a count on two hands number of other cars I met en route.

The tour, organized by donnan MacBreayne (Finnish), costs for a car, petrol and overnight accommodation their ferries and meals applicable. The schedule carefully planned so that link up with the various island ferries, and you are in Oban. A 10 extension is available for a long stay in the islands.

Although they seem to aimed principally at visitors, these tours are for British motorists too. Outer Hebrides are fascinatingly different, and in some of the most dramatic scenery in the British Isles such as the Standing Stones on Lewis (Scot) Stonehenge, where the gr

Stonehenge, waste the
fishes and the water
the water, North Uist's
scapes, or Benbecula's
airport on the beach.

If last summer is any-
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Fred Emery

The rise of the new consensus

Consensus, the lack of one, the need for one, the good riddance to one, has become very much the catchword in the political aftermath of the TUC's day of debate. One obvious consensus did seem to exist—however you interpret it—and this was that most people wanted to work, and not lose a day's pay either for purely political reasons or for actions not directed immediately at improving their own wage packet. This was perhaps surprising if only because the marvellous weather nationwide tempted wholesale absenteeism. For sheer contrariness that must have done a lot to nail our self-image as a nation of loafers.

Apart from the gift of a free demonstration to the Conservatives that the TUC is muddled and divided and, above all, not some sort of central committee, the day was a Tory triumph. It was, in fact, difficult to assess just what the political consequences will be from last Wednesday.

Ministers are clearly in a quandary: having lambasted the approach of the Day of Action, some are now saying that in many ways it may be the best thing to have happened for years. But if this was the great turning of tables on supposed "union power" then no one on the Government side seems to have much idea how the advantage is to be turned. At the very least it will be added by Mrs Thatcher to the tally she keeps of changing popular attitudes—which really starts and continues with the we-want-to-work movement at British Leyland.

That talk, incidentally, is not devoid of some wishful propaganda, as a small item from last Wednesday reveals. Among information Whitehall was providing to the Prime Minister on industrial effects was the buoyant note that absenteeism at plants of the engineering giant Guest Keen and Nethelands (GKN), at 3,000 out of a workforce of 67,000—wait for it—"better than normal".

A subsequent call to GKN's London headquarters spokesman proved less heroic. One Midlands plant employing 2,500 had not been working at all;

absenteeism elsewhere had been negligible. "But I don't think you can apply it like that... reports we've had in just don't compare it that way", I was told.

Back in the real world, wage rises are still keeping—on average—ahead of inflation. And yesterday's leap to a 21.8 per cent annual increase in the retail price index betrays an awful return to what—when Labour was in power—used to be deplored as "hyperinflation".

If firms are not to go bust in droves, the real and urgent consensus that the Government now desperately needs, as confirmation for all those hints of soberly changed attitudes, is a national willingness to accept a cut in the standard of living: to accept pay rises lower, far lower than the inflation rate.

Pay beyond redemption

A year of money supply curbs and an incessant "you have no-one-to-blame-but-yourself" exhortation has in wage settlements, not produced the desired moderation. This year's pay round is beyond redemption; some in the Cabinet are now seriously considering pay round, knowing full well that some of their backbenchers are saying that if this continues into next year a wage freeze will be unavoidable.

Forget a wage freeze, for the moment; we know what amendments any form of pay policy is to the Prime Minister and her economy ministers. But can the desired consensus over pay moderation be obtained by fear of unemployment, or even by osmosis? Or is it going to require the cooperation of the unions?

The warning has been uttered that unions might show their frustration at being locked out of Downing Street policy-making in pay bargaining. Mr Harry Urwin, deputy General Secretary of the Transport and General

Workers, last Sunday on LWT's *Weekend World* said as much, more in sorrow than in anger. Others have pursued the point often lamented privately by Mr Callaghan during his winter torment; not that the union leadership has too much power, but too little. Now, as some politicians see it, Government obduracy in standing on union advice will be to hasten the day of the militant. They may flop in arousing solidarity for a day of action; but it will be a different story in pay bargaining.

Tory policy had not been planned this way. A Conservative concordat of sorts was signed in 1977 between three protagonists—Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr James Prior—in the policy document *The Right Approach to the Economy*. In an adaptation of the German and Scandinavian "concerted action" there was to be a national "forum" combining government, employers, and unions discussing and trying to agree broadly what the economy could afford. There was talk of expanding the National Economic Development Council. Well, NEDC goes on; union leaders do attend regular meetings with Ministers. Sir Geoffrey and others are loud in pointing out that there is no lack of meetings between government and union leaders.

But it is not the "forum" the Conservatives seemed to promise: indeed, Ministers say that idea is dead. And, worse, with Ministers are an industrial democracy to the point where, after a new Labour government, his vision is of new partnership to "prevent the re-emergence of corporatism". There is clear encouragement for channelling power away from the centre, with "joint shop stewards committees and combines" offering the best hope.

Well, we have all been warned: within the democratic tradition there can be few sharper collisions. It is ideas of the sort that will be tested. And in enduring the economic difficulties ahead the home must be that ministers will not take too literally all they have been hearing in self-praise.

joining us" in views and policies put forward by the TUC.

This is decidedly not the view of Mr Wedgwood Benn; nor of Mr David Howell, his successor as Secretary of State for Energy, and avid "Thatcherite". They both wish to bury the old consensus; deploring its corporatism in its place Mr Benn wants to build—as he put it in his Granada lecture—a "new constitutional settlement" which would lay foundations for "a new consensus markedly more favourable to working people".

In contrast, Mr Howell, renounces all the magic moment in the mid seventies when Conservatives had restored to them what he called the three gifts of insight. Somehow they now represent the whole of the great middle of Britain. For Mr Howell the Tories embody the new consensus of national confidence and property ownership. Heady stuff.

A clear encouragement

For Mr Howell, the Tories are "anti-class"; for Mr Benn, not surprisingly, "the class system is still there". The antithesis run on, but Mr Benn elaborates his familiar ideas on union and industrial democracy to the point where, after a new Labour government, his vision is of new partnership to "prevent the re-emergence of corporatism". There is clear encouragement for channelling power away from the centre, with "joint shop stewards committees and combines" offering the best hope.

Well, we have all been warned: within the democratic tradition there can be few sharper collisions. It is ideas of the sort that will be tested. And in enduring the economic difficulties ahead the home must be that ministers will not take too literally all they have been hearing in self-praise.



Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon and her brother David, as small children. The photograph from the Bowes Lyon family album, will be on show at an exhibition entitled *Man, Happy Returns* to celebrate the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother this summer. Four versions of the same exhibition are being staged—at The Royal Photographic Society's new National Centre of Photography, the Octagon, Bath (from May 23); at St Paul's Walden village church, Bury, Herts (from June 28); at Westminster Abbey (from June 4); and at Woburn Abbey (from August 3).

How disaster gets the intensive care treatment

"Barge number 16 completed discharging April 27... Barge numbers 18 and 19 present situation unknown." The barges are great floating warehouses on their six day journey from Singapore to Phnom Penh; their cargo rice seed, up to 2,000 tonnes per barge for delivery to the Kampuchean plains.

The dry telex language conceals a success story: what has happened is that the Kampuchean Consortium—30 non-governmental agencies—have triumphed over bureaucracy, a broken wharf at Phnom Penh, the almost insurmountable problem of distribution, and have succeeded in ensuring that enough rice seed to revitalise the Kampuchean economy should be in the ground by the time the rains come later this month.

On Mondays and Thursdays Oxfam, who are acting as the

Kampuchean Consortium secretariat, hold their regular Disaster Unit meetings. The talk last week was all of Kampuchea; partly understandable enthusiasm over the beaten deadline, partly too because Mr Roger Newton had just returned from a five day visit to Singapore to talk to the Oxfam men in charge of buying and shipping supplies into Kampuchea. The shipping company was changing hands, Mr Newton reported; the man taking over seemed reliable. Meanwhile the Kampuchean desk man was concerned about

typewriters. Adler makes Khmer keyboards and since they are cheaper than Remingtons, the only other company that does so, are filling a £75,000 order for 500 machines, packed in boxes of 10, two boxes to each province. The head of the consortium team in Phnom Penh had asked whether they could be repacked in boxes of five, so as to prevent greedy provincial governors from taking over the lot. Could this be done? There was some debate. No, it was finally decided, it would be too complicated.

Oxfam's Disaster Unit is like nothing so much as the intensive care ward of a small class hospital. As a disaster—famine, earthquake, flood—becomes critical, so the handling of Oxfam's aid moves from the regional desk where it lives, into the hands of the unit's director, Mr Robert Myster.

Current patients in the unit are Kampuchea and Somalia. Kampuchea had been an obvious candidate for months, but it was not until the journalist John Pilger brought back stories of famine last summer and Oxfam's technical officer, Mr Jim Howard confirmed them, that it acquired the status of disaster.

By the end of March this year, £135,000 had been spent on rice heads, £10,065 on rat poison, £1,107,353 on trucks and £8,335 on nylon twine for the fishing net factory. These figures were possible for one simple reason: the plight of the Kampuchean attracted world pity in a way no other disaster ever has.

Oxfam appeals brought in over £6m; the rest of the consortium came up with another £6m. A further £12m is budgeted for this year: more rice heads, bicycles, first aid kits, chloroquine.

The supplies, which go through the Government, have to be handled with extreme tact: the consortium early on decided to concentrate on supplying the Kampuchean government of King Sihanouk, and keeping away from the contentious Thai border. This does not prevent them from making delicate political lightnings, accused by the West of propping up a doubtful government, and by the Kampuchean of favouring the Pol Pot.

At the biweekly Disaster Unit meeting the Oxfam staff can merely review the bleak Somalia position that becomes bleaker by the week. Somalia is in Africa, historically less popular with western donors than Asia; there is no obvious villain to enflame indignation, no East-West element, no sudden world scoop. And people have had their fill of disaster. Oxfam has 13 people in Somalia; but there are no boat loads of rice queuing up at Mogadishu's docks. "If the Russians or Cubans were involved," says a staff member, "almost wishfully."

The question that now faces Oxfam is whether they should launch an appeal for Somalia. Mr Michael Harris, Overseas

director, is all for waiting, at least until a *World About Us* film on the area is broadcast in June. The appeal should not be for Somalia alone, he suggests. Why not make it drought, refugees and food shortages in the Horn of Africa?

If the main harvest in December is a good one, then Kampuchea may be off the danger list by Christmas. Meanwhile there are always new patients sickening. A telex over the bank holiday weekend brought news of a possible disaster in eastern Ethiopia: the field director based in Addis Ababa had seen 1,000 carcasses of cows and goats on a 30 kilometre stretch; he wired that anthrax had been reported in the area; the drought was continuing; he had personally seen cases of Kwashiorkor among the children. Could he have £50,000?

Mr Robert Myster agreed this clearly had the makings of a disaster. But it is not the only one. Djibouti, Uganda, the Sudan and Kenya are all very low on food; West Africa generally is not well; refugees from Chad are moving into Cameroon. The staff of the office should ideally be a look out post for "creeping situations". Too often, they have exploded into fully fledged emergencies by the time much can be done.

But the unit can and does try to warn, and Mr Myster is constantly trying to train field directors, sent out to countries precisely for their knowledge of development, to be alert for coming disasters.

In the mid sixties Oxfam began to move in the direction of development, away from famine relief. It was a moment of tranquillity: in an ideal world, the trustees and directors, thought, a charity like Oxfam, could best use its 500 staff, and an income that now amounts to some £9m a year, on helping countries to solve their own economic problems, by providing equipment they cannot afford, technical assistants they do not possess.

Kampuchea was probably the final blow to the dream. In the last 18 months, the Oxfam Disaster Unit has turned from being one man to becoming an entire department. Disaster used to be earthquakes and floods and they were called emergencies; today they are refugees, in ever greater numbers. The paradox is that disasters which account for a mere 15 per cent of Oxfam's turnover—the rest still goes to development—are also desperately necessary. They swell the coffers. But at the same time they distort and distract.

Caroline Moorehead

DISCOVER THE UNEXPECTED AT AUSTIN REED



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There is nothing more off-putting than you are driving in an unfamiliar area than a road sign exhorting you to do something that you had always taken for granted in other parts of the world. Here in Texas one of the first signs you encounter is a yellow triangle printed with the blunt, albeit clumsily worded, warning: "Drive

As you drive about the state you find that the signs are spread liberally along all the motorways and main roads at about one-mile intervals. Needless to say, however, it only takes a few seconds behind the wheel of a hired car to discover why their distribution is so wide.

Outside Boston, Massachusetts, where drivers make a habit of ignoring red traffic lights, the Lone Star State is far and away the most dangerous part of the United States for seven per cent state-wide and by a full 17 per cent in the Houston area last year, compared with 1978 figures.

After four days of driving around the Houston area, however, I am not convinced that the speed limit is really the

defy the nation-wide 55 mph speed limit unless a police car is within range of their short-wave radio sets.

Ironically Texas blames the 55 m.p.h. speed limit, which was originally introduced as an energy-saving measure, for most of the bad driving in its state. Accidents were much fewer when everyone was able to race around the state unfettered, they claim.

Certainly the latest accident figures for the state support the notion that drivers are getting worse rather than better as time passes. Earlier this month the Texas authorities announced that traffic deaths had risen by seven per cent state-wide and by a full 17 per cent in the Houston area last year, compared with 1978 figures.

After four days of driving around the Houston area, however, I am not convinced that the speed limit is really the

Letter from Texas

Speeding in the Lone Star State

source of the escalating accident figures. A combination of complicated road intersections and badly marked road-works on nearly all the main highways must surely shoulder part of the blame.

The inhabitants of Houston, the largest city in the south-west, are justly proud of their booming metropolis. The skyscrapers are among the best designed in the country, the huge astrodome which boasts the largest scoreboard in the world was a prototype for similar sports centres across the country and the network of motorways which Houstonians affectionately call the Spaghetti Bowl, with its beautifully intricate patterns above the city.

Perhaps because they spend so much time sorting out all the carnage, traffic policemen in Texas have a reputation for toughness. A hitch-hiker I picked up, who was one of a

modern breed of cowboy who moves from one oil installation to another in search of work, said that he had sold his motorbike and car so that he could not be arrested for vagrancy as he travelled across the state.

Notwithstanding his grim tales of brutality, the policeman who stopped me for speeding after I had unwisely overtaken him on a quiet country road was the epitome of politeness. After a short lecture on the hazards of fast driving punctuated with well-rehearsed phrases like "you may have a long way to go, but it's a short drive to the grave" he let me go with a friendly warning to be more careful.

In spite of the recession the hitch-hiker expected to find a new job easily. Certainly around the Houston area, the oil refineries have long lists of



Bjorn Borg and Mariana Simionescu: mixed feelings about 4 doubles.

Sportsview

Love-all in Battersea Park

Bjorn Borg's affable reserve is so seldom illuminated by shafts of wit that they are easily remembered. One was his poker-faced disarming comment—when asked if he thought it socially justifiable that he should make so much money playing tennis—that the important thing for everyone was to choose the right job.

When beaten by Guillermo Vilas in Düsseldorf last Sunday, Borg said his next priority would be to practice for Monday evening's mixed doubles match in Battersea Park. And how would he do that? There was just the hint of a smile: "For mixed doubles you practice away from the court."

This "love doubles" as it has been billed, will be a marriage of showbusiness and sport in which showbusiness will wear the trousers. Even for Battersea Park it will be something new in the way of fun and games. Borg and Mariana Simionescu, whom he will marry in July, will play Christine Lloyd, formerly Miss Evert, and her husband John. The match will be played in a circus marquee on the familiar Supreme court, held on a wooden stage. The promotion was organized at such short notice that it was impossible to book a more conventional location.

In the context of British tennis—which in many ways has much vitality as deeply frozen cod—the enterprise is an imaginative initiative. It promises to be an attractive entertainment that will give the public an extra chance to see the stars twinkle in the most suitable form of tennis, bring a little light relief to the usual tournament circuit, stimulate interest in the game and at the same time raise a five-figure sum for the Princess Anna Charities. Yet there is much waiting and gnashing of teeth among a few stuffy kilted who have never really accepted the fact that professional tennis is showbusiness.

The basis of their carping about the "love doubles" is that charities will benefit less than the players because the winners will be paid about £41,000, which is more than they would get if both won the Wimbledon singles, and the losers £27,000 which is more than six times the first prize for the mixed doubles at Wimbledon.

Critics allege that such exhibitions are a disservice to the game, that the only justifiable form of professional competition, and that the players should be ashamed of themselves for making so much money out of a charitable function.

Most of these arguments are muddled and the last insult never intended to reflect the merit of Monday's performance. The players were hired for their professional services at prices thought to accord with their market value—based on reputations already made. They were hired not for a tennis tournament nor for a showbusiness occasion, negotiated in the United States and designed to promote the products of Wilson Myers, who specializes in hair and beauty care. Contracts were signed before the promoters decided to sugar the concoction by giving the event proceeds to charity (tickets c from £10 to £25 and marquee can accommodate about 2,000 people).

Tennis players, like most us, help charities from time to time without advertising the fact. That is by the way, point is that we all have right to decide how much our income should go to charity—and to select that charity according to personal preference. One criticism is justified, excess—and we have yet to find out what that is—such as money exhibitions as this damage professional tennis attracting celebrities away from monotonous and strenuous tournament competition, which the variety of governing body self regard as vital to the game. While aware of the cliché on the horizon, Britain has far been spared the alarm proliferation of exhibitions, players and public, promoters and sponsors, all aware of the fixture list means a variety than it has at present and that the success of a motion demands the guarantee appearance of celebrities with participation promotes the sales.

Rex Bellan

vacancies for skilled work posted outside their main gas and while nation-wide employment rose to seven per cent last month it actually in Texas from 5.8 to 5.4 per cent.

Looking at the Houston skyline through the murkiness caused by a mixture of oil pollution and high humidity, it is difficult to imagine the swan on which it was originally built. To get some flavour of the place you have to travel (by motorway, of course) along the winding Buffalo River into the Houston Ship Canal.

There, sandwiched among oil refineries, is a 460-acre lovely unspoiled park of oak trees, lawns preserved to commemorate the final battle of the Texas revolution. On April 21, 1836, small band of less than 100 Texans led by General Sam Houston routed a much larger army of Mexican troops in the tiny hamlet of San Jacinto. The battle was all over in minutes but the Mexicans decided to cut further losses by granting the Texans their independence.

David Cro-



LEAD FROM ISLAMABAD?

The Islamic foreign ministers' conference which opens in Islamabad today is likely to be dominated by the issue of Afghanistan, even though some of the participants would prefer focus on other issues such as the future of Jerusalem or the peace of American military action in Iran or the Gulf. The signs themselves have made it clear that Afghanistan will head the agenda, by getting their share of the spotlight. Mr. Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, has already put forward his proposals for a political settlement a few days before the conference.

That suggests that the Islamic world is confident that the atmosphere in this regular conference will be less unfavourable than that of the special conference held in January. In the immediate aftermath of their action, in that they are probably right. Although they are nearer to pacifying Afghanistan itself, the enormity of their task there has been partially eased by events elsewhere in the Muslim world. The Americans have antagonized Pakistan by an unconvincing offer of tacitly presented; have irritated the Arabs by backing on their condemnation of Israeli policies in the occupied territories out of deference to Arab voters; and have alarmed the entire region by their erratic behaviour towards Iran, Iraq and have come to blows, accuse each other of collusion with terrorism, and Britain has the feelings of the Saudi family.

Meanwhile, righteous indignation about the Soviet invasion has been partially given way to a sober realization of the difficulty of doing anything effective about it. The Muslim world is divided between those who are disillusioned at what they see as a inadequate western response to let aggression, and those who use America of artificially latching the crisis in an attempt to scare the Muslims into accepting western protection. And so two camps are dangerously

near finding common ground on the proposition that the Muslim world will have to learn to live with a Soviet-dominated Afghanistan whether it likes it or not.

Actually the Muslim world and the West are agreed in disliking the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and wanting to see the Soviet troops withdrawn as soon as possible, while each is divided within itself about the right method of achieving that goal, about whether it can be achieved at all, and about what price would be worth paying if it could.

Broadly speaking there are two possible approaches. Either one can take the view that the Russians will only leave Afghanistan if the military and political costs of remaining there are made unacceptably high, or one can take the view that they are keeping troops there only because there is a war going on, and that the quickest way to get them out is to negotiate a political settlement enabling Mr. Karmal or his successor to feel secure enough to send them home. The second approach is clearly the one invited by Mr. Karmal himself. Its drawbacks are obvious enough: it requires outside states to take responsibility for disarming the Russians who actually withdrew, and even if they do, it effectively legitimizes their intervention and implicitly entitles them to intervene again whenever Mr. Karmal gets into trouble.

The first approach, by contrast, implies treating the Afghan war as a classic "war of liberation", like those of Algeria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe etc. We would in effect be backing the Afghan mujahidin to win and we should have to be prepared to supply them with weapons. But such wars can be fought successfully only with the use of neighbouring territories as bases or at least as channels of supply, and before giving up, the occupying power or colonial regime will usually be prepared to carry the war into those territories. The bigger the power, the less likely it is to

accept territorial limits which are not recognized by its adversaries. In short, if we follow this approach, we are inviting the Russians to treat Pakistan and Iran as the United States treated North Vietnam and Cambodia.

The Pakistanis have already made it quite clear that they do not want to play this role, and it is not very likely (though nothing about Iran is easily predictable just now) that the Iranians will want to play it either. Certainly there is no obvious western interest in provoking Soviet incursions into either state.

The dilemma that the Islamic conference faces is therefore an unenviable one. Indeed we have no need to envy it, since in essence it is ours too. But the issue concerns the Muslim world more directly than it concerns us, and therefore we are entitled to look to Islamabad for a lead. It is no good us offering help of a type, or towards an objective, which is not the one the Muslims want. Either by agreeing to talk on some terms to Mr. Karmal, or by according recognition and support to the mujahidin, they have to point the way.

Probably the right answer is to do both. One could agree to talk to Mr. Karmal while making it clear that such contacts would be exploratory and not constitute recognition of his government, and would be designed to lead to a political settlement between him and his Afghan opponents. One could certainly make it clear that only a settlement in which the main Afghan resistance movements participate has any chance of sticking, and that therefore only in the event of such a settlement could anyone consider giving Mr. Karmal the kind of guarantees he is looking for. If Mr. Karmal agrees to negotiate with the resistance leaders, some pressure could doubt be put on them to agree to negotiate with him. But if he refuses, as at this stage he most likely will, one would have to be prepared to see the war escalate further, with the unpleasant consequences for all parties that that implies.

ENGINE OF INFLATION

The Prime Minister's statement to the House of Commons that the Government intends to use the size of the Civil Service from its present level of 300,000 to 330,000 is at present a declaration of intent. We do not yet know where the cuts will come, nor will the Government know until it completes its consultations with the unions.

It is obviously right that wages of this kind, which have implications for the careers of the public service, should be discussed with those they affect. But it would be reassuring to feel that the Government has a clear idea of where the reductions will come. The rise being carried out by Sir Robert Ayton within Whitehall producing some interesting results for how changes can be made, but in the last analysis implementation of proposals will depend on civil servants themselves.

I believe that the public sector is too large and too privileged one of the beliefs which the Minister clearly shares. I am many who voted for her in its first year in office.

Government has shown a marked unwillingness to come to grips with the problems of the public sector in general, and the Civil Service in particular. This nowhere more apparent than in the matter of civil servants' pay. The Government inherited a difficult position from the outgoing Labour administration, with large pay settlements for the public sector were already in the pipeline, either through the workings of the Clegg Commission or through the pay search which governs the Civil Service. It would have been unwise and unjust to try to go back on agreements already reached which depended on the payment of such settlements. But the Government has gone much further than simply honouring existing agreements. It has continued, in some cases, to refer cases to the Clegg Commission and it has no sign that it intends to let the system of pay research which purports to link civil servants' pay to the rest of the economy.

The result has been to permit series of civil service pay rises which have gravely

damaged the Government's anti-inflationary strategy. The pay bill for central government this year is expected to be twenty-five per cent higher than it was during the past financial year.

It is no good for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to protest that this is in no way inconsistent with the cash limit of fourteen per cent for civil service pay which the Government announced earlier this year. Such a claim, while accurate, merely underlines the ineffectiveness of the cash limit system. For by judicious staging of pay increases, it would be perfectly possible for a Government to make virtually any increase in civil service pay consistent with any cash limit. By delaying payment until later in the year, the cost to that financial year is reduced. But the higher rates of pay then become the basis for the next round of pay negotiations. In this way huge pay increases could slip undetected through the cash limit net.

The cash limit system is, in any case, not an effective restraint on pay. For as long as the Government remains committed to the idea that the pay of civil servants must be determined by comparability with those in the rest of the economy, cash limits have to be set to be broadly consistent with the figures which the Pay Research Unit produces.

Yet the level of pay increases in the economy as a whole is clearly far higher than the country can afford. The Government's strategy for reducing inflation entails growth of the money supply by no more than seven to eleven per cent during the current year, with a progressive decline over the years ahead. That is the true measure of what can be afforded in wage increases without creating a very sharp rise in unemployment. The cash limit on the Government's pay bill ought to be set and genuinely enforced in line with those figures, rather than being set to figures which the Government seems unwilling to accept responsibility.

In all its pronouncements, the Government warns industry not to expect money supply to be expanded to accommodate inflationary pay rises. Employers have been warned that they must

enter collective bargaining in the full knowledge that there are limits to what they can afford to pay. Yet these principles are conspicuously absent from the system by which the Government takes its own decisions about pay. The contrast is bound to breed resentment in those sectors of the economy which are not likely to be spared the compulsory redundancies which the Prime Minister ruled out for the public service.

These doubts will intensify if the Government strategy does succeed in forcing down the level of pay settlements over the years ahead. Because the pay research system works a year in arrears, during a period of declining real wages those covered by pay research suffer cuts in their living standards later than others. Ministers have begun to suggest that earnings in manufacturing industry are rising more slowly than in the rest of the economy. But do they really believe that a deterioration in the relative level of pay in manufacturing compared to the civil service is really a desirable part of their policy?

If the principle of comparability were to go, what would take its place? The answer lies in much greater flexibility in determining public sector pay so that it is linked to the rate necessary to attract people to fill the jobs on offer. At present, with the public sector as well off compared to the rest of the economy as it was in 1975, pay levels are almost certainly too high.

Such an approach would be consistent with the Government's overall approach to pay determination. It would, of course, face problems in some sectors, particularly in the more senior posts which are currently protected from competition from outside. But the fact that a system cannot work everywhere is no reason for not using it in those fields where it is applicable. And the fact that the senior grades of the Civil Service are currently closed to outside recruitment is as much an argument for changing the system of recruitment, as for continuing with a system of pay determination which is an engine of inflation.

Inner city housing cuts

By Mrs Dorothy Brown

It is no wonder complaint about housing cuts are muted. They have been imposed on different areas in each local authority and many provincial newspapers not being printed, no one knows the effects are.

Many people will not regret cuts in building monolithic houses on green field sites, involving expensive additional infrastructure investment. What is tragic is cancellation of many comparatively small scale inner city oration projects, producing ill flats and sheltered accommodation, and the virtual suspension of improvement grants and loans for improvements which were so important in bringing the poorer city populated inner suburbs up to standard.

Some conversions of historic buildings into housing associations in Bristol's City Centre, docks

and St Paul's have taken years to bring to the brink of achievement. They would have a major impact on the historic area and on the public face of the city. They are labour intensive when there is a desperate shortage of jobs. Housing action areas were beginning to transform the run-down inner suburbs, providing good housing at a fraction of the cost of clearance and new-build.

It seems that all this may now stop because of an unselective policy of housing cuts. The cost of repairs and restoration will escalate: many historic buildings could be lost altogether.

Meanwhile, almost a million young unemployed are paid to do nothing. Where is the sense?

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHY BROWN, Chairman,
Bristol Visual & Environmental Group,
6 Buckingham Vale,
Clifton,
Bristol 8.

Violent youth

From Mr Michael Scott

Sir, Your correspondent Mr D. G. Cummins (May 10) has confused a popular and socially responsible mode of transport with the behaviour of those who may (or may not) be found near such objects. He suggests that motorists, "the biggest bovine instrument of all", should be confiscated by police to avoid Bank holiday bover.

This is worse than sophistry—it is idocy. Motorways reduce traffic congestion, a familiar thief of Bank holiday pleasure. They also consume less fossil fuel than other modes of road transport.

The spewer can, in the wrong hands, inflict much more social damage. I suggest Mr Cummins's be confiscated.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SCOTT,
Editor of Sun-Herald, Link House,
Dingwall Avenue, Croydon CR9.

Rhodesia shadow on Iran sanctions

From Mr John Bloch

Sir, For 14 years the company of which I am chairman dutifully refrained from relations with our associates in Rhodesia. Now I understand that, in the cause of some process of reconciliation, no action is to be taken against those companies who flagrantly, and profitably, contravened the sanctions regulations.

Almost at the same time British businesses are now to be instructed to observe sanctions against Iran, in a quarrel which will no doubt be resolved in less than 14 years with the subsequent reconciliation.

In the light of the Rhodesian experience would companies be naïve to the point of dereliction of their functions if they scrupulously observed these new regulations?

(Incidentally, my company has no trade connections with Iran.)

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BLOCH,
Little Orchard,
Steep,
Petersfield, Hampshire.

The public interest

From Mr John Gau and others

Sir, We wish to record our wholehearted agreement with your leading article of 15th May in which you describe the Appeal Court judgment against Granada Television as "contrary to the public interest".

We are responsible for producing BBC Television's current affairs programmes. Without wishing to comment on the reasons for the judgment, we are deeply concerned by the implications for the public interest. We have all, on occasions, broadcast the details of documents or information not dissimilar to those broadcast by *World in Action*, because it seemed to us to be in the public interest to do so. That we could do so at all, however, was often only due to the willingness of informants to provide us with the relevant information. If informants believe their identities may well be revealed, such sources of information will dry up. Our programmes will be less well-informed and our ability to serve the public seriously impaired.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GAU,
Head of Current Affairs
Programmes,
CHRISTOPHER CAPRON,
Assistant Head of Current Affairs
Programmes,
ROGER BOLTON,
Editor *Panorama*,
GEORGE CARNEY,
Editor *Newsnight*,
PAUL ELLIS,
Editor *The Money Programme*,
PETER TIBBOTTSON,
Editor *Newsweek*,
HUGH WILLIAMS,
Editor *Nationwide*,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
Editor, Special Projects,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Lime Grove Studios, W12.

Education in London

From the Education Officer for the Inner London Education Authority

Sir, May I offer two comments on Mr Baker's letter to the Inner London Education Authority (May 13). First, I have yet to meet anyone concerned with the education of London children who is not concerned with the education of London children. But they are not all important and, when results are compared, like needs to be compared with like. That is all that is being said.

As to administrative costs, I have seen the Wandsworth Borough Council's report "which attempts to quantify the administrative savings which could be made if ILEA were dismantled." The report assumes that, if this were to happen, education costs in inner London would become like those of the outer London boroughs. This is illogical. In the absence of the ILEA, education's administrative costs would be more likely to approach those of the other services now run by the inner London boroughs.

The latest national published estimates, with the actuals for the previous year used for one London borough, show that this would mean if the number of administrative staff taken as the test. In 1978-79, the 20 outer London boroughs expected to employ 2,216 administrative staff in their own social services. The comparable figure for the inner London boroughs was 2,178. On education services, the outer London boroughs expected to employ 2,412 administrative and support staff. The comparable ILEA figure for 1978-79 was 1,643.

The fact is that, although all inner London administrative staff costs are high, for reasons I would be prepared to defend, the ILEA's are considerably lower than those of the most previously comparable borough services.

The report Mr Baker refers to declares that there would be administrative savings of about £14m if ILEA services were transferred to the boroughs. I hope I will not be thought to exaggerate if I describe this as fanciful.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. NEWSAM,
The County Hall, SE1.

Ireland: a new division

From Professor Thomas Finnan

Sir, Your article (April 21) has stirred an interesting discussion among British citizens on whether and how to redraw the map of Ireland. I trust the argument is not confined, and that anyone, even an Irish citizen, may join in.

Public inquiries into new technology?

From Mr Colin Tully

Sir, Mr Christopher of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (May 13) made some important observations on a statement by Mr Paul Channon about new technology in the Civil Service. Mr Channon is concerned about obligation to the taxpayer. Mr Christopher about obligation to his members and to those (especially school-leavers) who will be denied jobs in the future. Mr Channon said: "If necessary, we shall have to insist that new equipment which will improve cost-effectiveness must be used, despite union opposition." Mr Christopher writes: "People... are scared now not only for their own jobs: they wonder where their children will work." The issue could hardly be more neatly put.

We should be clear that this is a similar case to different from those where the introduction of new technology in a firm or an industry affects its competitive position in international markets. The problem in the Pay as You Earn case is rather to ascertain what course of action will most benefit the nation as a whole in the long run, socially as well as economically, and we have the realistic option to defer further mechanization or to modify its course if that is seen to be in the general interest.

How is the broad national interest to be determined? What quantifiable costs and benefits are to be taken into account and over how long a period? What unquantifiable factors are to be considered?

TUC day of action

From Mr Arthur J. Wheeldon

Sir, I am an active trade unionist in fact a representative (or shop steward) of a teachers' union. May I say how appalled I am, not only by the irrational day of action, but also by Mr Murray's continued defence of it even this evening (May 14).

The trade union movement can only be weakened by actions which are (predictably) not supported by a majority of union members. The Trade Union Congress and Labour Party leaders are fond of reminding us that we are re-entering the 1930s under Margaret Thatcher. May I remind them that the 1930s were preceded by the disorientation of the Labour Movement by the fiasco of the General Strike in 1926?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. WHEELDON,
Wymondham College,
Wymondham,
Norfolk,
May 14.

From Mr G. H. Turner

Sir, It is claimed that the lack of support for the TUC day of action is a victory for common sense but it is not as a disquieting thought that so few workers are prepared to protest unless their own interests are directly threatened?

Yours faithfully,
G. H. TURNER,
119 Greenhill Road,
Altherton, Liverpool.
May 15.

From Mrs C. M. Holden

Sir, I have been a supporter of the Labour Party all my life, but today's farcical protest sticks in my throat. When we had a Labour government no doubt many Acts were passed which displeased the employers, but they did not lock the workers out in protest. Mrs Thatcher was elected by a large

Jews in Syria

From Mrs Marion Woolfson

Sir, As the author of a book entitled *Prophets in Babylon: Jews in the Arab World* (published by Faber and Faber), which contains much detailed and documented material about Jews in Syria, I was interested in Miss Toke Bendish's letter on this subject (May 11), especially as I read it half-an-hour after returning from a visit to some Syrian Jews here in Damascus.

I should be glad to know where Miss Bendish got her information because I can state quite categorically that it is totally untrue that "the Jews of Syria are confined to living in ghettos and their movement is severely restricted, they are forbidden to vote, to maintain contact with the outside world, to attend universities or institutes of higher education (in fact, at the present moment, there is a far higher percentage of Jews in Syrian universities than Arabs in Israeli universities), to inherit that which is rightfully theirs, and they are under constant police surveillance".

During my current stay in Syria, innumerable Jews (whom I have visited alone and unescorted as I have done many times during the past eight years) have assured me repeatedly that they suffer from absolutely no restrictions of any kind, except for the fact that they are not allowed to emigrate to Israel. They are, however, permitted to go abroad for health or business reasons and one Jew gave me the names of two of his friends who are in the United States at present.

The majority have no wish to leave for Israel because they are aware of the discrimination suffered by Arab Jews there. However, a man with four daughters explained to me that the only problem is

and how should they be balanced? We could not expect Mr Channon or Mr Christopher, each with a necessarily partial view of the problem, to have answers to those questions, and we can be certain that no one else has.

We have become accustomed to inquiries into motorway and other development plans. If this current proposal may destroy thousands of jobs, is it less important to examine it carefully than a proposal which, at similar cost, may destroy dozens of homes in an area of natural beauty? Further, we may soon come to look back on schemes such as this one or the Vehicle Licensing Centre, much as we now recognize the failure of large-scale redevelopment plans in the sixties.

The introduction of new technology on a large scale in public sector administration is a matter of legitimate public interest. We could discuss the general issue better if we clearly understood individual cases. We should not be discouraged from making such an attempt by technical complexities; the system professionals concerned should submit their decisions and designs to public scrutiny.

The matter is too important to be resolved by negotiations behind closed doors between management and unions or, worse, to be publicly presented in a distorted way by means of a strike.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN J. TULLY,
Department of Computer Science,
University of York,
May 13.

majority to govern the country her way and, however disastrous, they should be accepted. The next general election. This day of inaction seems calculated to ensure the return of the Conservative government the next time the country has a chance to vote.

Yours indignantly,
C. M. HOLDEN,
May 14,
34 Church Hill,
Helston,
Cornwall.

From Mr B. E. W. Goodden

Sir, Whatever Mr Len Murray aimed to achieve with his day of action, he made it a memorably happy day for us.

As a suburban commuter I am hardened to a certain amount of discomfort and was ready for it to be rather worse than usual. But one so. My train was on time and (many of my fellow commuters having decided to travel by car) was about a quarter full. Presumably as a special treat, British Rail had equipped my regular second-class only train with some supremely comfortable first-class seats in which (at no extra charge) I looted at ease, missing only my newspaper. On a gloriously fine day British Rail's staff at Twickenham and Waterloo went about their tasks with courtesy and efficiency.

Just the same idyllic conditions prevailed on my journey to the City by London Transport, whose staff operated with gusto, zest and cheery smiles.

In the evening I had the same treat all over again. I would like to record my thanks to Mr Murray for making it all possible.

Yours faithfully,
B. E. W. GOODDEN,
Ferrybridge,
Riverside,
Twickenham,
May 15.

that there are no husbands for the girls in Syria, and the one country which could supply the necessary spouses is Israel but, of course, Syria is in a state of war with Israel and, in addition, the bulk of Israel's army is composed of Jews from Syria and other Arab countries. Not surprisingly, Syria is no more prepared to allow its citizens to emigrate to an enemy country than was Britain in time of war.

The Syrian Jews feel bitter about the falsehoods which are being spread concerning the conditions under which they are supposedly living because they say that such statements might eventually cause them difficulties. Those who repeat such statements should consider the harm that they are doing and they should also examine both sides of the question. Invariably, in their letters to the press during the past few years, they have cited part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "... every person has the right to leave any country, including his own", but they have uniformly omitted to quote the quotation, which continues "... and to return to his country".

They should realise that Syria, which has a large population of displaced Palestinians, considers it unjust that a campaign should be conducted concerning the emigration of Jews (irrespective of their wishes in the matter) from Syria, their homeland, to Israel while, at the same time, there is an absolute refusal to allow the Palestinians to return to their homeland.

Yours faithfully,
MARION WOOLFSON,
Hazel Meridian,
Avenue Choulay Kouaty,
Damascus,
Syria,
May 2.

Such a tasty dish

From Mr Andrew Sewell

Sir, Mr Hills asks about "Pease porridge nine days old" (May 10). An American colonel in my PW camp in Taiwan in 1943-44 used to allow half his boiled rice ration to ferment. He claimed that he had learnt the benefits of this from his grandmother and it supplied the B vitamins, which we lacked. The Japanese did not allow salt in the ration as they held, reasonably, that it contributed to oedema, which was a common symptom of vitamin deficiency. The rice was only partly polished and mixed with barley.

As a way of accumulating a reserve ration in Manchuria I followed the same scheme with the "buns" provided as the daily ration. The buns were marshalled

in a box and the oldest "incubated" by an appropriate mould from the box provided the day's food.

I suggest Mr Hills makes a thick porridge of pulse without salt, eats it hot the first day and cold thereafter. Salt was in short supply in the past and earthenware pots without a proper wash would host a suitable yeast culture. The "nine day old" material will keep for some time and taste no worse than the cold rice in a typical Japanese lunch box, which remained edible, if sour, at least by a hungry PW, days after it was prepared.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW SEWELL,
Bay House,
Albourne,
Marlborough,
Wiltshire,
May 11.

Publish and be damned

From Mr T. G. Rosenthal

Sir, May I comment on Stanley Reynolds's views (May 15) about book publishing, which seem to be as superficial and ill-informed as my own might be on the making of television programmes. Because I was reading the manuscript of a distinguished and thoroughly uncommercial book I did not see *The Risk Business* and must rely on the views of my colleagues who did.

They told me that, inter alia, the programme used film of myself taken from another programme—the BBC must have forgotten to let me know—and that it implied the least of the manuscript of a novel we published *The Four Hundred* by Stephen Sheppard. It also took yet another gratuitous kick at Penguin while that splendid bird is still mildly down.

Your Mr Reynolds, believing everything he sees, extrapolates from this that the publication, in a vigorous commercial manner, of books written for a wide audience but of no exalted literary merit, is "philistine" and that "if this craze for the big seller continues, most authors will not get their books published at all".

I will let the other publishers involved speak for themselves. Let me confine myself to a few pertinent facts.

The Four Hundred has sold, including book club sales, well over 30,000 hardcover copies and has made a substantial profit for this company. (By the way, it received good reviews in journals ranging from *The Evening Standard* to *The Guardian* to *The London Review of Books*.) The profits derived from this book and the other "commercial" books with which the Ivory Tower dwelling Mr Reynolds is so unfamiliar, enable us to publish, at a considerable loss, the poetry of Geoffrey Crispin, Michael Longley, John Fuller, and many more, as well as the first, second and subsequent works of the novelists of whom Mr Reynolds no doubt does approve, but who lose the house money at least until their fourth or fifth book.

Mr Reynolds has got the whole thing upside down. It is our ability once or twice a year to find and adequately promote the Stephen Sheppards that enables us to back, with advances and sometimes substantial salaries, the Angus Wilsons and the many good young literary writers who now are, not to mention our distinguished foreign authors, including several Nobel prize winners, most of whom in our mildly philistine and thoroughly xenophobic society hardly sell at all.

It is precisely because of this system that "most authors" get this chance. Thus it always was, and always will be in a properly run publishing house. If we did follow Mr Reynolds's strange interpretation of the many good young literary writers would really have problems.

Yours faithfully,
T. G. ROSENTHAL,
Managing Director,
Martin Secker & Warburg Ltd.,
54 Poland Street, W1.
May 16.

Alive, alive-o

From Mr C. C. Lucas

Sir, Whether oysters, or trout, are "lives" is no joking matter... since the liability of fish and shellfish farmers to rates turns principally on the definition. In his latest decision of February, 1979, the President of the Lands Tribunal said: "In my judgment the ordinary meaning of the word in an agricultural context is something which is live and is stocked for the purposes of providing food, but the final decision will fall to the House of Lords when it hears the Inland Revenue's appeal."

The Shellfish Association regrets that present legislation discriminates against fish and shellfish farmers on so absurd and so inequitable a basis. A government decision to encourage our important new industry by treating it on a par with every other agricultural operation is long overdue.

Yours faithfully,
C. C. LUCAS, Chairman,
The Shellfish Association of Great Britain,
Fishmongers' Hall,
London Bridge, EC4,
May 9.

A hanging matter

From Mr Hugh A. Finney

Sir, On my last visit to the National Gallery in London, after visiting the beautiful Italian and the new Dutch rooms, I was struck by the cost thousands of pounds to redecorate and furnish. I went into the British room and was shocked by the condition of the walls, their dirtiness and the general appearance of neglect that it seemed to show.

Turner's masterpieces, "Rain, Steam, and Speed" and "The Evening Star" were on dirty walls in dark shadow, and their colour was obliterated by the position in which they were hung. Hogarth's masterpiece "The Shrimp Girl" was in an undistinguished frame, the whole atmosphere in the room was one of neglect.

Eighty per cent of the visitors even in April were visitors from abroad. For the Director to leave the redecoration of the room to the last of the rooms for redecoration seems to me to show an appalling lack of judgment, and no other country in the world would present the great painters of their own country in such a belittling way.

The condition of the British room has slowly got worse over the last two years and perhaps three quarters of a million people may visit the National Gallery during the year.

Surely it is time something was done to remedy this neglect on the part of those responsible for the showing of British painting in the National Gallery.

Yours sincerely,
H. A. FINNEY,
Chapel Studio,
Barrington,
Ilminster,
Somerset,
May 6.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 16: Mr Justice Webster had the honour of being received by the Queen upon his appointment as Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr D. F. Murray was received in audience by the Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

Mr Justice Ewbank had the honour of being received by the Queen upon his appointment as Justice of the High Court of Justice when the Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Mr Richard Davies, left Heathrow Airport, London, today in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight for Canada where His Royal Highness, as President of the Commonwealth Youth Conference, will attend the Fifth Commonwealth Youth Conference.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, continued his visit to Newton Park Estate, near Bath today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 16: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Service of Dedication at the Church of St Mary, Ash Vale, near Aldershot.

Her Royal Highness later opened St Mary's Community Centre.

The Hon Mrs Willis was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 16: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at a Gala Performance of the film *My Darling Clementine* at the Thatched House Lodge, London.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Pope John Paul II is 60 tomorrow.

A memorial service for Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal will be held at St Mary's on Paddington Green on Tuesday, May 20, at noon.

A memorial service for Emeritus Professor D. M. Newitt will be held on Thursday, May 22, 1980, at 2.30 pm at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London, SW7.

Birthdays today
The Dowager Lady Bedford, 97; Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beckett, 73; Sir Charles Cawley, 73; Professor J. D. Craig, 85; Major Sir Geoffrey Wood, 85; Sir Richard Graham, 88; Viscount Maugham, 84; Sir Eric Mansford, 74; Sir Alec Ogilvie, 67; Lieutenant General Sir John F. Packer, 71; Sir Edward Playfair, 71; Professor H. E. Watson, 94.

TOMORROW: Mr Rodney Ackland, 72; Dame Margot Fonteyn, 72; Sir Norman Aspinall, 71; Sir Clifford Curzon, 73; Lord Hartwell, 61; Mr Norman Hepple, 71; Sir Herbert Marshall, 71; Major-General Lord Pugh, 73; Mr Norman St John-Stevens, MP, 31; Lord Schon, 68; Mr Charles Vintour, 63.

Christening
The infant son of Mr and Mrs John Connyn was christened Hugo Charles Murray by the Rev E. W. Evans, Chaplain, in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Tuesday, by permission of the Governor. The godparents are Mrs Alvaro Ribeiro, Mr Digby Mackworth, Mr Simon Smith and Miss Celia Clear.

Today's engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, as president, attends fifth Commonwealth Study Conference, Canada.

The Prince of Wales dines at All Souls College, Oxford, 7.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend Guildhall reception, Dartmouth, 11, visit National Trust properties near Dartmouth.

International Air Fair, Biggin Hill, Kent, 9.6.

Animal exploration symposium, Commonwealth Institute Theatre, Kensington High Street, 9.30-5.

Botle Fair: Antique and Victorian bottles, Ashburnham School, New Kings Road, Chelsea, 1-5.

Police garage open day: Alpbarn, Barnes, Bermondsey, Eltham, Chadwell Heath, Bow, Finchley, Hampton, Surbiton, Croydon, 10-12.

Morris Dancing: Tower Hill, 10-12.

Micklefield School, Seaford
Commemoration Day, celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the founding of Micklefield School, will be held on Saturday, May 17, at 11.30 am. All Old Girls and friends of the school will be welcome at the school which is being held in the school hall. Refreshments will be served and a donation of 50p will be appreciated.

Colston's Girls' School
Miss Ann C. Parkin, head of science and first assistant at Croydon High School, has been appointed by the governors as Headmistress of Colston's Girls' School, Bristol, from January, 1981, in succession to Miss Sarah Dunn.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr A. J. Allier and Miss S. J. McCann. The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Allier, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. McCann, of Edinburgh, Dunbartonshire.

Mr D. M. Baldock and Miss M. T. Rosenthal. The marriage will take place on June 28, 1980, at St Andrew's Church, London, between David Markham, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Baldock, of Hollycombe House, Liphook, Hampshire, and Maria Teresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Laurence Rosenthal, of New City, New York.

Mr D. M. Baldock and Miss M. T. Rosenthal. The marriage will take place on June 28, 1980, at St Andrew's Church, London, between David Markham, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Baldock, of Hollycombe House, Liphook, Hampshire, and Maria Teresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Laurence Rosenthal, of New City, New York.

Mr R. J. Kapf and Miss A. M. J. Stevens. The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Peter Kapf, of St Andrew's, Southfield, Kent, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. O. J. Stevens, of Croydon, Hampshire.

Mr R. Kattainen and Miss N. Hawkins. The engagement is announced between Raymond Kattainen and Nani Hawkins.

Dr C. Kendall and Miss L. A. Garvie. The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Dr and Mrs C. Kendall, of Coventry, Warwickshire, and Ljiljana, daughter of Dr and Mrs L. A. Garvie, of Travnik, Yugoslavia.

Dr S. J. Moore and Miss I. Campbell. The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Dr and Mrs S. J. Moore, of Milton, Staffordshire, and Ivy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Campbell, of Wintford, Cheshire.

Mr A. G. Thomson Gibson and Miss L. A. D. J. Fairley. The engagement is announced between Angus, younger son of the Rev T. and Mrs Thomson Gibson, of Badminton Vicarage, Badminton, Gloucestershire, and Ljiljana, daughter of the late Mr Richard Fairley, and of Mrs H. D. Madden, of Rother Tregawne, Wiltshire, Cornwall.

Mr N. Triantafyllidis and Miss S. de C. Konis. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Triantafyllidis, of Athens, and Serena, only daughter of the late Marcus Konis, and of Mrs Marcus Konis, of the Ferme des Hubis, St Martin, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Marriages
The Rev Vicary Gibbs. The marriage took place yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster, between the Rev Vicary Gibbs, and Miss S. de C. Konis, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Triantafyllidis, of Athens, and of Mrs Marcus Konis, of the Ferme des Hubis, St Martin, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

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The Rev Vicary Gibbs. The marriage took place yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster, between the Rev Vicary Gibbs, and Miss S. de C. Konis, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Triantafyllidis, of Athens, and of Mrs Marcus Konis, of the Ferme des Hubis, St Martin, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

The significance of Ascension Day for our time

The Ascension of Christ may seem to be an awkward inheritance from the early days of Christianity, a curious piece of folklore typical of the mythology of the time. How can a modern man be asked to believe a story which rests on a pre-Copernican view of the universe and includes levitation of the body of Christ? Yet the Ascension was an essential part of the faith of the early Church, the physical details, so strange to us, in fact only played a small part in their conviction. Its importance for us today rests in the faith, enshrined in the Ascension, that the universe has a meaning and man's life in this vast cosmic sphere is purposeful and that the whole creation has an ultimate goal. Behind earthly phenomena, beyond the grave in the Old Testament becomes in the New Testament a place of light, reality and expansion. "I go to prepare a place for you that where I am, there you may be also," because Jesus has gone before them Christians look forward to a new existence and fulfillment after this life. The effects of this belief on our attitudes towards our circumstances, to moral standards, to suffering and death are enormous. Belief in eternity is not escapism but fulfilment.

The view that the appearance of the risen Christ are only early vivid examples of his presence, which Christians of all ages have known, raises more problems than it solves. Paul's argument in 1 Corinthians 15, rests entirely upon Christ's visible appearance to people still alive, with whom the facts could be checked. We can, however, probably never know the exact form it took: Luke's account in Acts says that "a cloud received him out of their sight". Granted the cosmology of their time, the disciples could not have interpreted the Ascension in any other way than as a going up. We cannot think literally in these terms, yet for the modern Christians, "going up" is a metaphor of movement into a higher sphere. For the Church today, as for the early Christians, the truth of the Ascension is far more important than any spatial considerations.

Belief in the Ascension confirms man's latent hope that life does not end in waste and extinction but leads on to eternity. What was a shadowy promise of resurrection, beyond the grave in the Old Testament becomes in the New Testament a place of light, reality and expansion. "I go to prepare a place for you that where I am, there you may be also," because Jesus has gone before them Christians look forward to a new existence and fulfillment after this life. The effects of this belief on our attitudes towards our circumstances, to moral standards, to suffering and death are enormous. Belief in eternity is not escapism but fulfilment.

Man with God is on the throne; Mighty Lord, in this Ascension We in faith behold our own. Life here can be an ascension and life hereafter its consummation.

For many, Christ is only the teacher of Galilee, the remarkable preacher of the Sermon

on the Mount. Ascension Day calls for a deeper faith. In his Easter appearance Jesus was seen in a new way, independent of space and time. At his Ascension his presence became universal. Worship is now seen as something more than a means of edification and help, for we come into a presence. In Christian worship a door is opened in heaven; the Church on earth is in touch with its living head, the ascended Lord, as the human body is refreshed in by the head, so the body of Christ on earth, with all its members, breathes another air, without which it would stifle. Lord, who sits at the right hand of God, as the Creed puts it, the Church is in touch with the one who shared our earthly lot and drank its joys and bitter cup to the full. The People of God on earth are thus given a unique insight into the being of God and a share in the divine activity and purpose. The origins, wrote T. S. Eliot, "is that we should be able to return with greater spiritual knowledge to our own situation."

The hospitals he served were metaphorically legion, including St Mark's, Charing Cross, and University College, where, apart from being consulting radiologist, he was also Dean of the Medical School from 1943 to 1949. In 1949 he was visiting radiologist to the Ministry of Pensions Hospital at Orpington, and adviser in radiology to the Ministry of Health.

His own speciality honoured him by offering him a Fellowship of the College, and in 1973 he was awarded the College Gold Medal. He also represented

Exeter. Fairmount Baron, a Devon bull, aged three years and three months, lived on at the second day of the Devon County Show in Exeter yesterday.

Appearing in a British show ring for the last time before being exported to Brazil for a record price of more than £9,000, the bull carried off a new laurel wreath for the supreme champion animal, winning for its owners, Bill and Tony Capper, who run Capper Farm at Kelso, Scotland, an award of £200, a challenge trophy awarded by the Foir de Caen, which is returned to the Devon show, and a 10-day visit to Alberta, Canada.

The championship was contested by the Devon bull and a British Friesian, Bunterford Brackish 38th, a cow shown by Mr and Mrs Keith Shouring, of Wells, Somerset, which is yielding 11 gallons of milk a day.

Afterwards the judge, Mr Robert Vigus, of Grantham, said the contest had been very close, the bull winning because he considered it a near-perfect animal.

The triumph is a big boost for the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, who are holding their first Devon Cattle World Convention.

The highlight of the convention will be next Wednesday when the Prince of Wales, a Devon breeder, will visit the convention at Clampton Farm, Collington, in Cornwall.

Despite another day of brilliant sunshine, attendance at the show was not quite as high as last year and by 4 o'clock 17,577 people had passed through the turnstiles, compared with 18,771 at the same time on the second day last year.

Loading results yesterday: Best dairy cow, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy bull, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy heifer, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy goat, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy sheep, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy pig, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy rabbit, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy poultry, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy fish, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy bee, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy cat, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy dog, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy horse, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy donkey, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy mule, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); Best dairy pony, Mr and Mrs John Pugh (Rushmore Farm, Dorset); 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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

House

Motor insurers quite rightly urge those who use their cars to the Continent not to rely on the automatic cover provided by a United Kingdom policy in a number of countries. It gives the bare minimum of cover required by law in each country. Instead, it suggests that motor policies should be ended by the payment of an additional premium and the issue of a "green card". This acts as an international certificate of insurance.

That is fine for the holiday-maker who has his car to the Continent for a few days. But what about somebody who needs to be on the Continent for longer? Apart from people establishing a business in another EEC country, there are under-graduates who go abroad for a year, particularly if they are studying a foreign language.

Most motor insurers are reluctant to end a United Kingdom policy for anyone

who will be staying on the Continent for more than three months. An "annual" green card is generally out of the question, although such facilities will be provided for haulage operators, coach owners, and the like whose vehicles are travelling back and forth.

Some insurers are more cooperative than others. While a small company may flatly refuse to help, a large company with branches on the Continent may get a local branch to provide the cover, making sure that a policy-holder does not lose because the United Kingdom policy has been cancelled in mid-term.

Isn't it about time that United Kingdom insurers got together with their continental counterparts and set up a scheme which would enable motorists going to the Continent for more than three months at a time to obtain insurance cover effectively and simply?

Prices move gently ahead

As far from being a bright, breezy month, as it is often said, for anyone serious to sell a house, prospective purchasers, on the other hand, were no doubt pleased to find that prices were moving very slowly upwards.

The Times/Halifax house price index, based in April on a sample of nearly 12,000 transactions, shows a generally adjusted increase of a mere quarter per cent, to an average second-hand house now costing £23,406, compared with £23,352 a month earlier.

This easing in the rate of change and the cumulative gains gained from earlier rises indicate that house prices are now rising at an inferring rate of about 1 per cent a month, or some 13 per cent a year, compared with last year's rise of nearly 25 per cent.

New house prices, however, continue to tell a different story. These are not seasonally adjusted, and therefore do not allow for the peaks and troughs of sales which reflect different levels of sales activity by builders.

The three-month moving average ending in April is up about 24 per cent on the 1977 and just under 8 per cent since the end of the January period.

The gap between new and second-hand houses is widening. It must be remembered that housebuilders are now doing more of their efforts in more expensive, "up-market" homes than used to be the case.

Buyers' preferences for big or small houses and their ability to give time to afford their choice have implications for one compelling house price factor. Nowhere is this more true than in the regional statistics we provide this month.

Take the Greater London area, where house prices have risen by a seemingly inconceivable 6.1 per cent in the last month. This rather large increase does not necessarily indicate a sudden surge in activity in the region; if anything, it is a sign of a downturn in

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index of average prices of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

	Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding year	6 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757			
January	100.3	14,757	18.9	9.3	5.6
February	109.3	16,133	23.0	12.0	8.2
March	118.2	17,450	23.0	12.0	8.2
April	121.1	17,866	21.1	10.7	2.4
1978 January	122.9	18,132	20.8	8.8	4.7
February	127.8	18,783	24.6	10.5	8.2
March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4	7.8
April	131.7	19,441	23.3	12.2	7.2
May	136.2	20,034	26.4	13.6	7.0
June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5	5.6
July	142.8	21,038	26.2	18.0	8.2
August	145.2	21,427	26.0	14.1	5.6
September	145.5	21,480	23.1	11.5	5.6
October	149.5	22,085	27.4	13.5	4.9
November	151.4	22,338	26.3	11.2	4.3
December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.5	3.8
1979 January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2	3.1
February	158.2	23,052	22.7	7.6	3.2
March	158.2	23,352	21.3	8.7	4.6
April	158.6	23,406	20.4	8.1	2.9

Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	April £	March £	% change over 3 months ended January
North	17,217	17,189	-0.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	18,590	18,375	3.3
North-west	18,778	18,408	3.8
East Midlands	18,249	17,944	1.9
West Midlands	20,480	20,540	3.7
East Anglia	21,781	21,721	0.4
Wales	19,768	19,075	3.6
South-west	24,835	24,251	3.3
South-east	30,821	30,483	2.9
Greater London	31,958	31,258	6.1
Northern Ireland	21,288	20,927	1.5
Scotland	19,988	19,887	-1.6

activity on the part of first-time buyers.

The higher cost of home ownership since the mortgage rate was increased to 15 per cent in January means that many people have had to adjust their sights. In most regions it is possible still to substitute a cheaper property, but that option is not readily available in London.

So first-time buyers retreat for a while, and the "slack" in demand is picked up by those who can afford the more expensive houses, and this in turn pushes up the house price figures. Halifax branch managers report that what can loosely be described as "first-time buyer" property is sticking in their regions and national statistics confirm that new buyers' share of the mortgage allocations is dropping.

Margaret Stone

Investment

Investment income niceties

There is a tendency among people to close up the real shutters when the word "investment" is mentioned; for them, the subject is inaccessible and even misleading.

But like most other things, following a complicated but to be comprehending your inwards, if you understand basic principles you will find that it is neither as incomprehensible nor as illogical as may at first appear. And in case of tax, a little attention can bring very real financial rewards.

That said, the sections of the usual return on income from investments do seem more grudging than the others. If you may be asking, do we have a separate section for each of the different kinds of investment? Why just set out all the investment income more than £5,000, or, if you are a married couple, more than £10,000, in one glorious list, I have done with it?

One of the reasons is that different types of investment income are taxed in different ways—or at least at different times.

In principle, investment income—and that includes most income from rented property—subject to income tax, and, in addition, a 15 per cent endorsement income surcharge if income is more than £5,000, or £10,000 in 1980/81. When you work out your total income for purposes of the surcharge, you should deduct certain payments, such as mortgage interest on which you receive tax relief (such as mortgage).

So, if you have an investment of say £10,000 and you pay mortgage interest of say £3,000, you could be paying investment income surcharge on £10,000, less £3,000, less £5,000 equals £2,000.

The first section on investment income is interest which has not been taxed before you receive it. National Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank interest should all be included in the appropriate section—even if it is tax-free. Deposit account interest received by bank or building society should normally be in the next section; since omissions in stating deposit account interest catch out many people.

Other United Kingdom income, which has not already been taxed before you receive it, has to be listed under "other sources". This includes gifts bought on the National Savings Stock Register (that is through the Post Office, rather than through a stockbroker) as well as income from British Savings Bonds and War Loan. Remember, when it comes to checking your assessment, that such income is generally taxed on a preceding year basis. In other words, your 1979/80 interest will be taxed in 1980/81. Unearned income from abroad falls into the same time span. Assuming that you are resident and domiciled here—that is you regard the United Kingdom as your permanent home—income from foreign investments and property is subject to United Kingdom tax, even if you do not repatriate it.

Where such income has suffered foreign tax, you may be allowed some relief—but this is likely to depend upon the double taxation treaty in force

with the country in question. If you are not domiciled here then your income may not be taxable if you do not remit it.

Dividends from British companies and unit trusts come next. You should enter the amounts of the dividend and tax credit shown on the voucher which you received from the company. The tax credit represents the basic rate tax, which has in effect been paid on your behalf by the company. If you have relatively little income, then you may be able to claim back part or all of the tax credit.

Remember, dividends from British companies, interest, trust income and so on in the next column, which have already been subject to deduction of basic rate tax, are taxable in the year in which you receive them. This may not apply to unearned income from abroad.

Building society income is also taxed in the year of receipt and you receive it as if basic rate tax had been deducted. The difference is that if you are a non-taxpayer, you cannot reclaim any part of the tax.

"Any other profits or income" is a sweeping-up section, designed to bring in those various items of income that have not fitted in anywhere else—including alimony, maintenance payments or certain gains on life insurance policies, such as investment bonds, or regular premium policies that have been cashed in prematurely.

Donby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Stone-Platt warning of asset disposals

By Richard Allen

Stone-Platt Industries, the textile machinery and engineering group, which was forced to rearrange most of its bank loans because of a technical default, is hoping to be in a position to return to more normal banking arrangements within the next year.

However, Sir Kenneth Preston, the chairman, warned shareholders in the annual report that this will require asset disposals to bring the group back into better financial balance. He also said that on the trading front, 1980 is bound to be a difficult year due mainly to continuing uncertainties in the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, the group has delayed setting a date for the annual meeting to enable proposals for changes in the company's articles of association to be put to stockholders.

Mr Derrick Williamson, finance director, said last night that the changes covered borrowing facilities and were part of the process of drafting. Under existing articles, facilities are restricted by the level of stockholders' equity which plunged almost £10m to £55m last year, mainly as a result of an outflow of reserves on trading losses and provisions.

It was this change in shareholders' funds which triggered last month's technical default and necessitated the switch in the majority of debt from medium and long-term to a common maturity date of January 4, 1982.

Mr Williamson said that the change in the articles was required to retain former facilities and give the group "headroom" as it attempted to restore its financial balance.

In the annual report no indication is given of possible asset disposals, although it is understood that the group is looking closely at its manufacturing division, which moved into a marginal pre-interest loss last year.

Overall, the group turned from a £9.5m profit to a loss of £2.9m pre-tax and borrowings spiralled from £26m to £40m, to meet a total cash outflow of over £15m, due mainly to acquisition costs and provisions for contingencies.

Under the terms of the new arrangement on its borrowings Stone-Platt cannot pay dividends without permission from the bankers.

Briefly

Godfrey Davis has forecast pre-tax profit of £2.2m for the company in the proposed reorganisation of its short-term rental business in the year to October 31, 1979. Last year's figure was £1.6m. Profits for the companies forming the holding group will be £3.6m against £2.5m. A second interim dividend of 5p gross, in lieu of a final, has been declared.

Bid for Stearns Romana: Terms have been agreed for the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders to make cash offers, on behalf of the English Association Finance Co, for all the 2m ordinary shares and all the 500,000 preference shares of Stearns Romana (British). Offers value Stearns at £205,000. Terms: for each ordinary, 10p cash; for each deferred, 1p cash.

Feetless: Offer for sale of 3.181m shares has been heavily over-subscribed. In view of possible delays arising out of "day of action" postal applications bearing a date stamp May 13 or before have been accepted and the list has closed. Basis of allotment will be announced later.

Tosar Kemaley and Millbourn: Company has bought pre-delivery inspection holdings from Mr D. E. Blunt, Mr M. J. Kingshott and Mr H. F. Smallwood for £840,000 plus 103.75 pc of net tangible asset value as at October 31, 1979. TKM (Tosar Kemaley) will generate pre-tax profits initially around £350,000 per annum. Turnover about £3.5m.

Maurice James Industries: Group has completed sale of two subsidiaries, Harcourt Engineering and York Trust Securities, which are involved in Railway Wagon maintenance and engineering. Purchaser is a subsidiary of Storage and Transport System, British arm of Europe's largest railway transportation services group N.V. Calb S.V. Total consideration which has been received is £720,000.

House of Fraser: Trustee interest of Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman, is now as follows. Lord Fraser of Allander's executorcy 598,800 shares, Fraser foundation 1.68m shares. The 1962 Trust 1.076m shares. On May 13, the trustees of Lord Fraser's executorcy bought 100,000 shares at 150p and trustees of 1962 Trust bought 150,000 shares at 150p.

Air Call-Placing: Due to postal delays caused by transport disruption on May 14 deadline for applications will now be extended to May 20. It is now expected that dealings will start on May 21.

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 1974=100) for retail prices are not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday.

	(1) All items	(2) All except food, drink and tobacco	(3) Annual % increase in (2) over 1974
1979	214.2	214.0	11.8
April	213.9	213.8	11.8
May	219.6	219.4	11.8
June	229.1	229.0	11.8
July	230.8	230.7	11.8
Aug	233.2	233.1	11.8
Sept	235.6	235.5	11.8
Oct	238.4	238.3	11.8
Nov	241.3	241.2	11.8
Dec	244.2	244.1	11.8
1980	247.1	247.0	11.8
Jan	250.0	249.9	11.8
Feb	252.9	252.8	11.8
March	255.8	255.7	11.8

Stock markets

Inflation figures deter buyers

The end of the first week of the Spring Bank holiday account was characterized by small falls in many sections of the market, although dealers on the oil pitches continued to be among the busiest. There was a definite absence of buying incentive as the retail price index recorded the anticipated jump in inflation, immediately following the cheerless news on bank-lending. This was compounded by the Prime Minister's statement on Thursday night that there would be no fall in interest rates while bank borrowing remains so buoyant.

In gilts, the market remained firm and longer-dated stocks finished about £1 better, while shorts proved as resilient despite dealers' expectations that prices would drift downwards. In the event, although prices fell back about £1 during the day, they ended up £1 by the close despite all the bad news. The features in equities came from a variety of speculative stocks and reaction to company results earlier in the week, but the FT Index closed

at 437.1, down 2.1, although earlier in the afternoon it had been healthier at 437.2, down 0.6. Most of the blue chips drifted back a few pence, although ICI suffered from the production setbacks on the Ninian field and dropped 8p to 380p. Unilever lost 4p to 406p in the

Shares of European Ferries rose 8p to 138p yesterday following a seminar by Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman at brokers Kitcat & Aitken. Topics under discussion included the earlier than expected profits contribution from its Denver property interests and forthcoming ventures in the North Sea.

absence of buyers, while Glaxo at 186p and Fisons at 287p both lost 2p. Beechams shared 1p to 114p but Courtaulds bucked the trend to gain 3p to 70p in front of its results expected this month. Dunlop saw more London buying as Far Eastern investors stayed away for the

first time in several days. It finished unchanged at 70p. Among the few companies which reported results, Berc made a 2p advance to 109p with profits above expectations, but a £1.25m rights issue lowered Eleco 3p to 64p.

British Sugar moved up 4p to 202p with S and W Berisford gaining the same amount to 140p pending further bid developments. A suggestion of a bullish circular on Currys left the price unchanged at 181p. This followed denials from Currys and Comet over a possible bid which left Comet 4p down at 89p.

Kwik-Fit was also virtually static at 69p, after a £2m placing by directors following the results on Thursday. Maples, at 35p, and Waring and Gillow, at 112p remained unchanged, the boards having spent the last few days battling over the £3.7m bid. Market rumour suggests that Waring will go for Heals in Tottenham Court Road, London, if the Manie bid fails. Taylor Woodrow rose 6p to

381p in response to its exploration venture in Yorkshire, but the real excitement came from the oil sector where the threat of water in a well on the Ninian field pushed Lame down 28p to 639p. Nevertheless, some recovery set in before the end of the afternoon, helped by Ultramar's news of a crude supplies deal with the Canadian Government which gave it a 12p spurt to 338p. Equity turnover for May 15 was £92.256m (number of bargains 13,615). The most active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph were Lame, European Ferries, BP, Shell, Carless Capel, Premier, Burnham, BAT, Dunlop, GEC, ICI, Marks and Spencer, Rank, Woolworth, and Allied Breweries.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Royal Bank	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 16%, over £25,000 17%.

Latest results

Company	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Berc Group (F)	229.7 (214.8)	17.18 (20.29)	4.19 (3.38)	10/7	5.49 (4.78)
J. Biliam (F)	—	15.11 (16.3)	3.62 (2.59)	25/7	4.83 (3.47)
M. J. Gleeson (I)	34.0 (30.0)	0.45 (0.42)	0.9 (0.82)	1/7	4.0 (3.29)
Amos Hinton (F)	76.71 (65.33)	0.87 (1.36)	2.2 (1.69)	15/7	—
Peak Inv (I)	1.1 (1.85)	0.19 (0.18)	—	—	—
Spencer Clark (I)	6.35 (4.37)	0.31 (0.1)	1.1 (0.96)	18/7	—
C. & W. Walker (F)	11.21 (7.24)	0.22 (0.77)	2.01 (1.7)	20/7	3.52 (3.9)
T. Warrington (F)	7.73 (7.09)	0.3 (0.24)	2.38 (2.16)	14/7	3.54 (3.32)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Adjusted for scrip issue. † Loss.

Interest charge cuts into profit at Berc

By Our Financial Staff

Berc Group, the battery company, produced pre-tax profits of £17.2m in the year to March 1, against £20.3m the year before. Turnover rose from £214.8m to £229.7m.

At the trading level profits were down from £20.2m to £19.5m but a sharp turnaround from an interest credit of £130,000 to a charge of £2.3m led to the steeper pre-tax fall. Profits at the attributable level were £10.2m, against £5.6m last year, giving earnings per share of 15.12p compared with 16.36p.

A property revaluation on March 1 threw up a surplus of £19m, which has been credited to shareholders' funds.

The final dividend is 6p gross making a total of 7.85p against 6.8p last time.

Eleco rights issue to raise £1.25m

Eleco Holdings, the Hertfordshire-based electrical and construction group, plans to raise £1.25m by way of a rights issue.

The rights will mean the issue of 2.4m extra shares at 54p a share on the basis of one new share for every five 'old'. This will give a discount of 15.6 per cent over the share price, which slipped 3p to 64p.

Mr F. Webster, chairman, said the cash would be used to help with construction of further units at the group's Belcon Estate in Hoddeston and with possible additions to its concrete works at Littlehampton.

Along with the rights issue comes a profits forecast similar to last year's figure of £1.65m. Shareholders are likely to receive a final dividend of 3.28p gross, making a total of 4.7p compared with 4.28p.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited					
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212					
The Over-the-Counter Market					
1979-80	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15					
99	60	Airsprung Group	66	—	6.7 10.2 *3.9
50	26	Armstrong & Rhodes	32	—	3.8 11.9 *2.1
27	185	Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8 5.0 *8.1
100	80	Country Cars Pref	80	—	15.3 19.1 —
101	63	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0 5.4 10.8
118	88	Frank Horsell	118	—	7.9 6.7 7.3
129	98	Frederick Parker	99	—	12.8 12.9 *4.5
156	102	George Blair	105	—	16.5 15.7 *4.6
70	45	Jackson Group	69	—	5.2 7.5 *4.1
153	107	James Burroughs	107	—	7.2 6.7 *9.4
300	242	Robert Jenkins	252	—	31.3 11.1 *9.0
232	17	Torday Limited	223	—	14.6 6.4 *5.8
34	111	Twinklark Ord	13	—	0.8 6.5 *2.5
80	70	Twinklark 12.2, ULS	70m	—	12.0 17.1 —
56	23	Unilock Holdings	47	—	2.6 5.5 10.0
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	46	—	—
99	42	Walker Alexander	92	—	4.4 4.7 6.1
202	136	W. S. Yeates	202	—	12.1 6.0 *3.3

THIS ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGGS & CO. LIMITED ON BEHALF OF WARING & GILLOW (HOLDINGS) LIMITED.

Accept Waring & Gillow offers for Maples now!

Here are the key points to consider—

1. What will your shares be worth without the Waring & Gillow offer of 35p? Prior to the original talks they were worth only

Commodities

UK TRADE

The following are the February trade figures, seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis, for known recording errors.

	£ million	US\$ million
Exports	1,061	1,124
Imports	1,047	1,072
Balance	14	52

By country:

	Exports	Imports	Balance
USA	281	285	-4
Japan	204	203	1
FRG	142	142	0
Italy	107	107	0
Canada	90	89	1
Spain	70	70	0
UK	21	21	0
Other	286	286	0

By commodity:

	Exports	Imports	Balance
Manufactures	704	694	10
Capital goods	204	203	1
Consumer goods	500	491	9
Services	153	153	0

Drilling Tools North Sea: IFCF Corporate Finance is to make recommended increased offers on behalf of Plumcloud for Drilling Tools North Sea. The offer is for other for each "A" Ord. share in DYNIS \$252.54 in cash, and for each "B" ord. 57.10 in cash; or for each "A" ord. 138 ord. shares in Plumcloud, plus 54p in cash and for each "B" ord. one ord. share in Plumcloud. Cash

2010

1979-80				1978-79				1977-78				1976-77				1975-76				1974-75				1973-74				1972-73				1971-72				1970-71			
Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities	Unit	Trust	Assets	Liabilities
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Gilts remain firm

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Capital distribution. r Extinct. s Excess of shares repurchased. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ...no significant data.

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Classified Queries Department 01-8373234, ext. 7180.

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We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each entry is carefully checked and proofed. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-8373234 (ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

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Alterations to copy 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Spring term that we have a great high price, that is passed on to the advertiser. Son of G.C. let us hold our price.

Advertisements 17.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL-WHITE. On May 13th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Margaret and John, a son, Edward George, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

CUNNINGHAM. On May 13th, at the County Hospital, Hereford, to Alison and John, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

ELLIOTT. On May 13th, to Marie and John, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

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BIRTHS

LYONS. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Lyons, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

BIRTHDAYS

CARRIE. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Carr, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

MARRIAGES

ASHTON. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Ashton, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

GOLDEN WEDDING

CARTER. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Carter, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

DEATHS

ANDREWS. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Andrews, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.

BURIALS

ANDREWS. On May 13th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mrs. and Mr. Andrews, a son, James, 7lb 10oz, 54in, 10lb.